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"GARBA"



BY R. R. SHAH

Why This Dearth Of Genius Among Women?

(See Page—6)

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Cornier.

(4th INSTALMENT)

Synopsis of Previous Chapter

Recalling an ancient family legend a sound as of a hound howling alters the whole tenor of existence in Thoroldan Priory, a grim old house set on the edge of the Yorkshire moors. Thorold, the master of the place, has ruled like some feudal baron in it for years. John Barnaby, a general factotum, rebels. He insolently informs Igod, Thorold's confidential servant and a tyrant, that he intends henceforth, to live in the Priory without working. Barnaby repeats his mysterious ultimatum to Thorold, and tells a story.

It appears that he has met a stranger in Hound's Pasture, a field above the Priory. This stranger, Magerison, sends, via John Barnaby, a message to Thorold. "Tell Thorold that a man shot duck in Hound's Pasture, he'll understand." Barnaby notices the strange effect of those words on Thorold.

The mysterious Magerison arrives at the Priory and says that he has come to stay! Thorold says he is scoundrel and a blackmailer but does not resist further. Magerison tells Dorothy Thorolds, the old man's granddaughter that he intends to make her his wife. These two have met before: if they had been friends, now they are bitter antagonists.

During a violent scene in Thorold's study the hound howls a third time. Rushing to the window, John Barnaby is fired at from Hound's Pasture and wounded. A diamond not a bullet is the missile that strikes him! Magerison then says that "Barnaby" is actually Thorold's grandson. Thorold does not deny the fact.

Fevered by his wound, "Barnaby" sees or thinks he sees, a ghostly monk in his room. This spectre is said to haunt the Priory before the death of a Thorold. Old Igod realises the truth: Magerison satisfies Dorothy that "John Barnaby" is in reality her brother. Thorold is forced to admit all this and then Magerison and Dorothy find themselves friends once more. Together they go to the study: Magerison is going to tell the girl of the mystery surrounding her home.

CHAPTER VIII.

Explanations

Dorothy Thorold sat back before the study fire and regarded Magerison

from out of her clear grave eyes. He sat negligently on the table on which the shot wild duck still lay. Careless and whimsical as ever despite the tremendously eventful hours that had passed, he returned look for look, unafraid.

"You have called me a blackmailer, Dorothy," he said, by way of opening. The girl flushed slightly, but her glance did not waver.

"Hard words don't break bones as we Yorkshire folk say. Is that a grievance or a reminder—a threat?"

"None: just a simple statement of fact; You owe me an apology—I expect it, y' know."

"Really, Mr. Magerison—" "It used to be Basil once," he murmured.

Dorothy Thorold looked uncomfortable.

"Oh, how can you—how dare you trade on what has gone? When I called you—you Basil, we were friends."

"Are we not friends now?"

"The state is strained somewhat, I think; don't you?"

"Not at all! Not in the slightest, my girl!" Magerison laughed in sure sound. "Had it not been that my my friendship for you was, and is, the greatest thing in my life—"

She raised her hand and smiled maddeningly.

"Please don't be romantic, Mr Magerison! It hardly suits the mood of the moment."

He flushed now.

"Very well, then, Madame Implacable," he answered bitterly, "we'll keep off—er—romance, and deal alone with stern necessities of truth. You'll probably find the hearing of them the better for it. Then listen!"

And this was the story he told:

Recalling how he had settled in the neighbouring village of Thewle and had given out that he was a writer, he also touched on his first meeting with the girl six weeks previously. Headless of her protests, patiently in the face of her angry impatience—inexorably he handled every detail of their previous acquaintanceship. They had met on the marshes; he was wild howling, she returning from Thewle to her home. The meeting had been welcomed by both. On his part—for his own reasons. On hers, because she had heard to much in the village of and about him. For six swift weeks of wonder those meetings were repeated.

Basil Magerison, she knew with all her woman's instincts aroused tumultuous within her, loved her. She was

not afraid, not sorry, not disturbed—only glad. And the admirably poised and very certain Magerison knew her secret in turn.

Then had come the episode of the wild duck. What of that? Magerison solved that mystery in a few words.

When he had told Barnaby to take to Thorold the message that "a man had shot a duck in Hound's Pasture," he delivered a warning that Thorold had expected daily for thirty years.

"You—you had held that over my grandfather's head—you?" Magerison lit a cigarette.

"How old do you take me to be? She old do you take me to be?" She appraised him and smiled thinly.

"I'm sorry—carry on."

"No, I'm not so ancient as all that, Dorothy," he returned. "At thirty-two one doesn't look back on a period from toddling babyhood marked by grim vengeance—what?"

They both laughed and the situation became easier.

CHAPTER IX

The Monk's Treasure

"No," Magerison went on, "your grandfather ought by rights, to be grateful to me. I did not shoot the duck, y' know!"

"You—did—not? Then—then why the message?" "Did I shoot John?"

"Oh don't—don't drag on so! How how could you have done?"

"Well, the man who shot the duck—that I picked up—was the man who shot at your brother. That man is your grandfather's deadly enemy—and yours and John's; for the matter of that, mine also."

Dorothy Thorold thought matters over.

"I was wrong then—"

"If you believe what I say is true, "And if I say I do, you have not quartered yourself on us for any other reason than—than to—"

"Help you all, Dorothy!"

"Then in Heaven's name why did you enter the Priory as you did? Why, for instance tell me that you stood in the relationship to me of my—my future husband; why that threat?"

"A threat, eh?" Magerison laughed. "My first proposal taken as a—a threat. Ye gods—what a realisation!"

No, it was not a threat, Dorothy Thorold. Should I not marry you—give you my name and make John my brother-in-law, it's a case of God help you—and yours, girl!"

Dorothy Thorold rose abruptly from her chair. She clasped her hands to her face and swayed, deathly pale.

"Mystery, mystery, mystery," she moaned, "what is it all about? I—I feel you—you are telling me only the blunt truth—I know it—I know it—but—but why? Oh, can't you tell me, Basil?"

Magerison's eyes filled with a happy glow. "Sit down, Dorothy," he advised "Pull yourself together. Don't be afraid. I'll tell you!"

He pointed to the wild duck. "Ever heard of the treasure of the Priory?" he asked.

"You—you mean the hoard of gold and silver plate and jewels supposed to be hidden in Hound's Pasture by the monks who fled from here at the time of the Reformation?"

"Exactly."

"But do you believe that the treasure really exists?"

"If you turned your head away Dorothy I'd prove it to you."

"Turn—turn my head away? What—ever for?"

Magerison picked up the wild duck.

"I think—at least I hope—that John told your grandfather that—that I was interested in the crop of this duck. Did he?"

"Yes," Dorothy was puzzled. "I remember him saying that."

"Good! I told him not to forget; it convinced your grandfather of the truth of things. Yes, I was interested in its crop." He shrewdly looked at her. "You understand now why I want you to turn your head away—rather ghastly, y' know."

"Making the study into a kitchen, she almost gaily returned. "Yes, I follow; I'll not look, I promise!"

And when she looked round again, on Magerison's word, she found that he had disposed of the duck's body somewhere, and that, cupped in his hand, was something bulky.

"D'you really want to see what I've got here?" He smiled at her eagerness. "Would you care—really?"

"Yes, yes! What are they?"

An "you've guessed"—he opened his hand—part of the treasure that lies hidden beneath Hound's Pasture."

In his hand was a rioting, flashing mass of jewels! Diamonds, emeralds, rubies and topaz points—in that hand was wealth approximating two thousand pounds.

"That duck, you see," he began, "had filled its crop with 'em!" He glanced quizzically at Dorothy Thorold. She had lost her immediate interest and was looking over his head, her eyes wide with horror; her tongue, moving within her open mouth as though trying to form words to which her throat could not give sound. He turned a little to follow her gaze.

A hiss, a thunder of blood in his ears, a woman's wild scream; a crashing blow had been struck at him by some phantom hand and the jewels lay scattered in all directions.

Basil Magerison groaned and slipped to the floor like something dead.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

India's Forgotten Frontier

BY A. D. HUNT

According to the Railway time-table I was 798 miles from Calcutta when I got down from the train at Tinsukia in Upper Assam. Buildings darkened with smoke, a station with no platform but only hard round stones—these were the first things I saw. I remembered the refreshing green of the jungle and icefields which I had seen on the way up.

From the station I looked across at the line of shops. Soaps and tea and other articles were advertised in Bengali, Hindi and English. I saw one signboard "The Frontier Store". This set me thinking.

So I was near a frontier. If I had been impertinent I might have gone over and told the storekeeper that it was presumptuous for him to call his place "The Frontier Store". Didn't he know the geography of Assam? According to the map was not the Burma frontier over 50 miles away to the east? And to the north were there not 50 miles of Assam territory and beyond that many miles more of Frontier tract? It seemed audacious to claim for a small shop in the Tinsukia bazaar that it was "The Frontier Store".

But I didn't go. Perhaps the storekeeper knew far more about the frontier than ever I'm likely to know. Perhaps it was alright for him to use the adjective Frontier. Tinsukia is well up in the north-east of

Assam. There are no large towns beyond it.

I had heard about the Frontier. I had read about it. I knew a little of its history. But not this one. This was India's north-eastern Frontier.

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

It is the North-Western Frontier that has had so many pages given to it in the histories of India—pages that tell of the mountain ranges beyond the Punjab, the narrow passes leading into the little-known regions of Central Asia, invading armies breaking through into the plains of northern India, the Pathans with their knives and rifles, the advance of the British Army in the last century, British cantonments, costly wars with Afghanistan, the "forward policy" or "back to the Indus", punitive expeditions against troublesome tribesmen, graveyards of British soldiers. All these pictures—"Frontier" brings to the mind of those who have some knowledge of India's history.

With the North-East frontier the story is a different one. The mountains are there and beyond is a foreign country—China. But how many novels have been written about

life in this border region of India. How many stories tell of battle and conflict near this Frontier?

And yet if this Frontier could tell its story would it be less interesting? Over two thousand years ago (so the anthropologists tell us) there appears to have been a movement of Tibeto-Chinese people through the Himalayas into northern Assam. In the hills near this Frontier there must be many valleys which have resounded to the war-cries of tribal fighters. Even today there are head hunters in the Naga Hills. But the story would not be all war. We would hear of travellers from China making their way through the unfriendly mountains into India. We would hear of sudden death at the hand of both nature and man. We would meet with scholars of India, Buddhist missionaries setting out for China and making contacts with their near neighbour.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

A few years ago the "Forgotten Frontier" as it has been called, became a place of strategic importance in the most widespread of all man's wars. Here were gathered soldiers and airmen from the Allied nations, Indian and European civilians were

evacuated from Burma. The Allied Armies faced the Japanese.

I saw a signpost "To Ledo—Kunming". Ledo I knew, was 30 miles away. But Kunming? It sounded Chinese. So it was—a city in China over a thousand miles away. It was just what an American would do—write Kunming on a road sign as though it were the next place down the line.

From Ledo there began the supply route into Burma and China. All was movement then—airmen and soldiers, long convoys, the roaring of planes—these and all else that goes with modern warfare.

Now all is quiet. The jungle is steadily taking possession of the land from which it was savagely driven by bull-dozers. The "Ledo Canteen" is deserted. Dumps of old army equipment—the mangled remains of Jeeps, trucks and ambulances etc.—lie quiet and restful near the small township of Ledo. A few miles further on is the signboard that tells you that you are on the "Stillwell Road".

India's eastern Province—Assam—is a land of borders. Due north is Bhutan and then Tibet, further to the north-east the Frontier tracts and then China, due east is Burma and in the west is Eastern Pakistan. The people of India have often look-

(Continued From Page 2)

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How Quick Was Evolution?

BY PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE, F. R. S.

This is a question which can, of course, be answered in several ways. It could not be answered at all till we had a method of measuring how old any particular rock was. We have known their relative ages for a long time. A hundred years ago every geologist would have agreed that the English chalk was formed after the coal. But no one had any idea how long a time had passed between their formations. We now know that about 130 million years passed between the latest coal and the earliest chalk. We know this from the amount of change which has taken place in radioactive minerals, and they tell an extremely consistent story. We have enough dated rocks for a fairly good timetable.

So if we know that one species of horse-like animal lived in the middle oligocene and the other in the upper miocene, we can say they were about 14 million years apart. The right number of millions might easily be 18 or 10 it could hardly be 28 or 7. We also know the lines of descent of some animals pretty well. We certainly don't know whether our existing horses are descended from one species or another of 'merychippus', a three-toed horse with several species which differed about as much as modern horses, donkeys, and zebras. We are sure they are descended from 'merychippus' and not from its contemporary 'hyphippus' which was also horse-like, but well off the line of ancestors.

This means that we can answer several questions. Perhaps the easiest is this. How long, in a fairly quickly evolving line, does it take for changes to occur big enough to make us put the ancestor and descendant into different genera? As an example, among living animals we put dogs, wolves, and jackals and coyotes into one genus 'canis' we put our own fox, the silver fox and several other species, into the genus 'vulpes', and the arctic fox into the genus 'alopex'. There is some doubt whether cows and yaks

should be put into the same genus or different ones.

The time needed to pass through a genus in the course of fairly steady and rapid evolution, such as that of the horses, is about six million years, or one or two million generations. Most animals change more slowly than this. The opossum, for example, one of the most primitive mammals, has hardly changed to this extent in thirty million years. And some genera of molluscs are at least three hundred million years old. However, the comparison is hardly fair, for there is much less to notice in an oyster shell than a horse's skeleton, and we doubtless include in the genus 'ostrea' or oyster, animals more different in their soft parts than dogs and foxes.

Let us see what this means. If we put a million animals in a row, beginning with a wolf and ending with a fox, the transition could be so slow that nobody looking even at a hundred of them could tell which way they were evolving. Evolution has sometimes been like this, and darwin seems to have thought that it was always by imperceptible steps. However, if he did, he was wrong. In the case of the horses we know pretty well what happened to their toes. The earliest horse-like animals, about 41 million years ago, had three toes on each foot, and needed them all. The middle one increased in length a little quicker than the outer ones. But these kept their hooves, and were probably useful in marshy ground. Then, quite suddenly, about ten million years ago, the outer toes were lost, and in modern horses are represented by small splinter bones lying under the skin alongside the cannon bone.

A certain number of catholic biologists admit the existence of slow evolution which they say might account for slight changes, but maintain that

supernatural intervention alone could explain the sudden jumps. Unfortunately for them, the horse sometimes jumps back. A colt is sometimes born with three toes on one or more of its feet, and when it has been measured the length of the bones in the side toes is just what one can calculate it would have been if, three-toed horses had gone on evolving gradually. In some lines these sudden jumps seem to be the rule. Thus Small of Belfast has worked in the microscopic plants called diatoms, and thinks that among them species always arise suddenly. Some species are "short-lived", lasting only for a million years or so. Others are long-lived, and may last 30 million years or more.

I have recently been tackling the same problem from a rather different angle. I ask how long does it take a length, say the distance between two corresponding points on a tooth, or the length of a whole animal, to increase by one percent. It is still better to take the ratio of two lengths; for example, the length of a skull and its height, for this gives a measure of the rate at which an organ changes its shape. The time taken for a change of this amount was usually about two hundred thousand years in the evolution of horses, and rather longer in that of dinosaurs. It might be forty thousand years or a million years, but two hundred thousand is a representative value.

On the other hand, the human skull has changed a lot quicker than this. It is not much longer of broader than those of "ape-men" such as 'sinanthropus', but it is a lot higher, and our brains are 30 or 40 per cent heavier than his. Our average skull height has increased by about one per cent every ten or twenty thousand years. This relatively very quick evolution is perhaps due to the fact that

man put himself in a new environment when he began to use tools and fire.

Whether he (and she) evolved rapidly because he used his brain more, and something was carried over to the children, or, as I think more likely, because natural selection favoured larger brain size, we do not know for certain. But even this relatively quick evolution was terribly slow by human standards. Some enthusiastic comrades hope that we shall evolve more quickly under socialism than we did during the old stone age. Perhaps we shall, but if we speed up our evolutionary rate ten times it will take a good statistician to notice any change after a thousand years.

The domestic animals have, of course, evolved for quicker than this. But they have been subjected to intense selection and controlled mating, and the more specialised ones are a bit unbalanced. We may admire a good greyhound or a good milch cow, but it is not a good all-round animal which could look after itself in a state of nature.

Evolution, at its quickest, is a very slow process. Human progress at present depends on improving social organisation and not on evolutionary change. Some time in the future men may know enough to be able to direct their own evolution. They certainly don't at present. If society were not changing very rapidly were no attempt is made to direct the change, there would be something to be said for the argument that we do not know enough about the laws of social change to try to direct it.

In fact, however, the rate of change is so terrific that we must try to guide it. We Marxists claim that though we do not know everything, we know enough to do so. And for the experimental verification of our claim we point eastwards, past the turmoil of dying French capitalism, to the rising democracies of Eastern Europe.—(Democratic and General News).

PAGE by page, the entire text of the 475,000-word novel, "Gone with the Wind", was sent by air across the city of Washington, D.C., in two minutes and 20 seconds during a recent public demonstration of a new high-speed communications device developed in the United States. The system is called Ultrafax by its producers because it transmits facsimiles with unprecedented rapidity. It is described as combining television, radio and photography to send pictures on high-frequency radio waves travelling at the speed of light.

Ultrafax was developed by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in cooperation with the Eastman Kodak Company and the National Broadcasting Company. With Ultrafax, the inventors said, it will be possible eventually to transmit one million words a minute over thousands of miles.

The demonstration was arranged at the U. S. Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., where a receiver was installed, three miles distant from the transmitting station. A gathering of scientists, communications leaders, newspaper reporters and military men saw Ultrafax show a versatility that may suit it to many uses. In addition to Margaret Mitchell's novel the device transmitted many documents and drawings including the United Nations Charter a contour map, a transportation schedule, bank draft, money order, personal letter, a weather map, Government records, parts of newspaper pages and writing in foreign languages.

How Ultrafax Operates

The experts explained that Ultrafax operates in this way: material to be transmitted is prepared to assure a continuous flow at high speed. For instance, "Gone With the Wind" was photographed on microfilm in advance one picture for each page of the novel. Then, at a rate of more than seven pages a second, the material was scanned by a cathode-ray tube known as a "flying-spot television scanner," which changed the picture into a continuously varying electrical voltage. The resultant voltage was greatly amplified and then transmitted in the form of ultra-high radio-frequency signals over a relay system.

At the receiving end of the system, the reverse of the process was said to

ABREAST OF SCIENCE

Gone With The Wind In Two And A Half Minutes!

take place. The radio wave was changed back into electricity and fed into another cathode-ray tube. The light beam thus formed was focused onto a piece of rapidly moving film ordinarily a light-tight box resembling an ordinary camera. In a miniature chemical tank attached to the box, the exposed film was processed automatically in 15 seconds. It was dried and ready for use in 25 seconds more. This rapidity is said to be made possible by a process known as "hot photography," in which a heat-resistant film is passed through developing and fixing solutions preheated to 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54.4 Centigrade). The high temperature speeds the action of chemicals upon the photographic emulsion. The film may be viewed immediately by running it through a projector, or used to project a full-sized "still" picture onto sensitized paper for other purposes by means of a high-speed continuous processing machine.

David Sarnoff, president of RCA, said Ultrafax was "as significant a milestone in the field of communications as was the splitting of the atom in the world of energy." As an example of the many possibilities of Ultrafax, Sarnoff said, "We can foresee the day when with 12 or 15 suitably equipped planes flying over the ocean, properly spaced on overseas airborne radio-relay could be established between this country and Europe which could not only exchange television programs but also handle the equivalent of tons of mail, news and other services."

Diabetes Test

Development of a simple, new diabetes-detection test, suitable for locating the disease in its early stages is reported in the United States. The technique, perfected by the U. S. Public Health Service is based on a patented tablet reagent. When brought in contact with a few drops of blood it produces a blue reaction. The color change indicates the presence of dangerous amounts of sugar in the blood. The new method is praised by Dr. Priscilla White authority on diabetes

at a leading center for diabetes research and treatment, the Joslin Clinic in Boston, Massachusetts. She says the new test could be made in five minutes. Because of its simplicity it can be used with great effect in mass surveys to detect "hidden cases." She estimates that the United States alone has about two million diabetics only one million of which are known and thus can be brought under treatment. Statisticians rank diabetes among the first 10 causes of death in the United States. It is known as a killer in other parts of the world.

Both Dr. White and Dr. S. R. Hall of the Public Health Service stress that the main value of the new test is in mass "screening" surveys. Once the diabetics have been found, Hall says, conventional blood and urine analyses can more accurately establish the extent of the disease in individual cases. Whereas conventional tests can be given only in hospitals or clinics, Hall says the new test can be administered with simple inexpensive equipment by a general practitioner. Once the blood samples have been obtained he explains "one technician could make 20 simultaneous tests in a period of about 10 minutes."

Kits, containing all the materials required for the test, soon will be made available to general practitioners by a pharmaceutical manufacturer, he adds. United States citizens will be urged to take a diabetes test during the National Diabetes Week campaign December 6-12.

Dr. Leather

Discovery of a new plastic treatment that keeps water out of leather gloves and shoes is reported in the United States. Developed by the Synthetical Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, the treatment consists of the application of new synthetic compounds of sand and oil, called silicones, to fill the empty interfiber areas in leather through which leakage ordinarily occurs.

The liquid plastic is incorporated

into the leather and then "cured" at temperatures of about 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit (about 38 to 50 degrees Centigrade), scientists say. A small amount of plastic about 5 to 10 percent of the weight of the leather, is enough to make the fibers water repellent. The treatment gives the leather "stability to aging" and "a soft velvet-like feel," and does not irritate human skin, they explain.

The cost of the new silicone compounds "is still high in the neighborhood of five dollars a pound" but large-scale production being contemplated by United States Industry should reduce the price, it is said.



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How The West Looks To An Easterner—III

BY DR. J. F. BULSARA

In the mechanical equipment for better and more comfortable living, the Western has certainly taken enormous strides in the last fifty years.

To take a stray instance, this is deeply reflected in the home and the kitchen where labour saving devices have largely eliminated the drudgery of the busy housewife and mother, and the ready made foods and drinks and the organisation of the food distribution trade have made cooking and quick serving of meal much easier for the Western housewife in wide contrast to her eastern sister in India, China, Arabia or Africa, where she still spends most of her waking hours busily engaged in the ordinary domestic chores, unlike her sister in the West, who has ample leisure to go shopping, indulge in reading, attend Association meetings, do social welfare work and devote more time as a friend to her children and a companion to her husband.

The machine, invention and electricity, science and social organisation, the conception of general social well-being resulting in concrete measures of social security and social insurance are making the life of the average Westerner pleasanter day by day. Human values are on the whole higher and physical or mundane comfort and wellbeing are coming to be considered not only as the right of all individual members of society irrespective of their class, station or income, but they are also considered as essential for the expression and enjoyment of higher life involving appreciation of art and literature and ethical and spiritual values.

HIGH SOCIAL ORDER

Human personality is coming to be respected more and more and one gets an evidence, particularly in the Scandinavian countries, in Switzerland, to some extent in Holland, of deliberate and intelligent long-range planning for increasing general social well-being. In fact these countries have already attained a fairly high standard of it and its finest expression is to be seen in the great attention and expenditure that are devoted to the physical and spiritual care, upbringing and education of the child. While the need for guidance and proper and adequate instruction of the child is fully recognised, a fair amount of latitude is being allowed for the child's personality and individualism to grow and have a free play. On the same principle of respect for human personality, does one find a striking practical demonstration of true democracy at work in the Western countries much more than in what still seems to be a highly class or caste-ridden East.

The raising of the income of the working classes or low income groups is steadily going on almost continuously, and the difference of income between them and the officer class is not appreciably great. If the working man or woman gets an annual salary of 6,000 or 7,000 kronor or francs, the officer class may get 9,000 or 12,000, and the working class gets the benefit of cheaper State, Municipal or Corporative housing. The larger dwellings and appointments are further not given in accordance with one's income but according to the number of members in the family, and an allowance is given per child in excess of one or two in the family as the case may be.

The human relations between officers and men, superiors and inferiors, employer and employees, bosses and servants are not those of patronage or condescension but friendly and human, and both fully realise their stations and relations and act accordingly. This aspect is a definite Western achievement of the last one generation, more particularly manifest after the battlefront camaraderie of the first world war, and needs to be deliberately introduced in the Eastern countries for the building up of a healthier and more upright society as education spreads among the illiterate and unthinking masses.

CRAZE FOR EFFICIENCY

With the far greater mechanisation of the means of life, one is at once struck by the much quicker tempo of life of the Western cities and particularly of the metropolises. The average Easterner feels somewhat overwhelmed at the first sight and experience of the hurry and bustle, noise

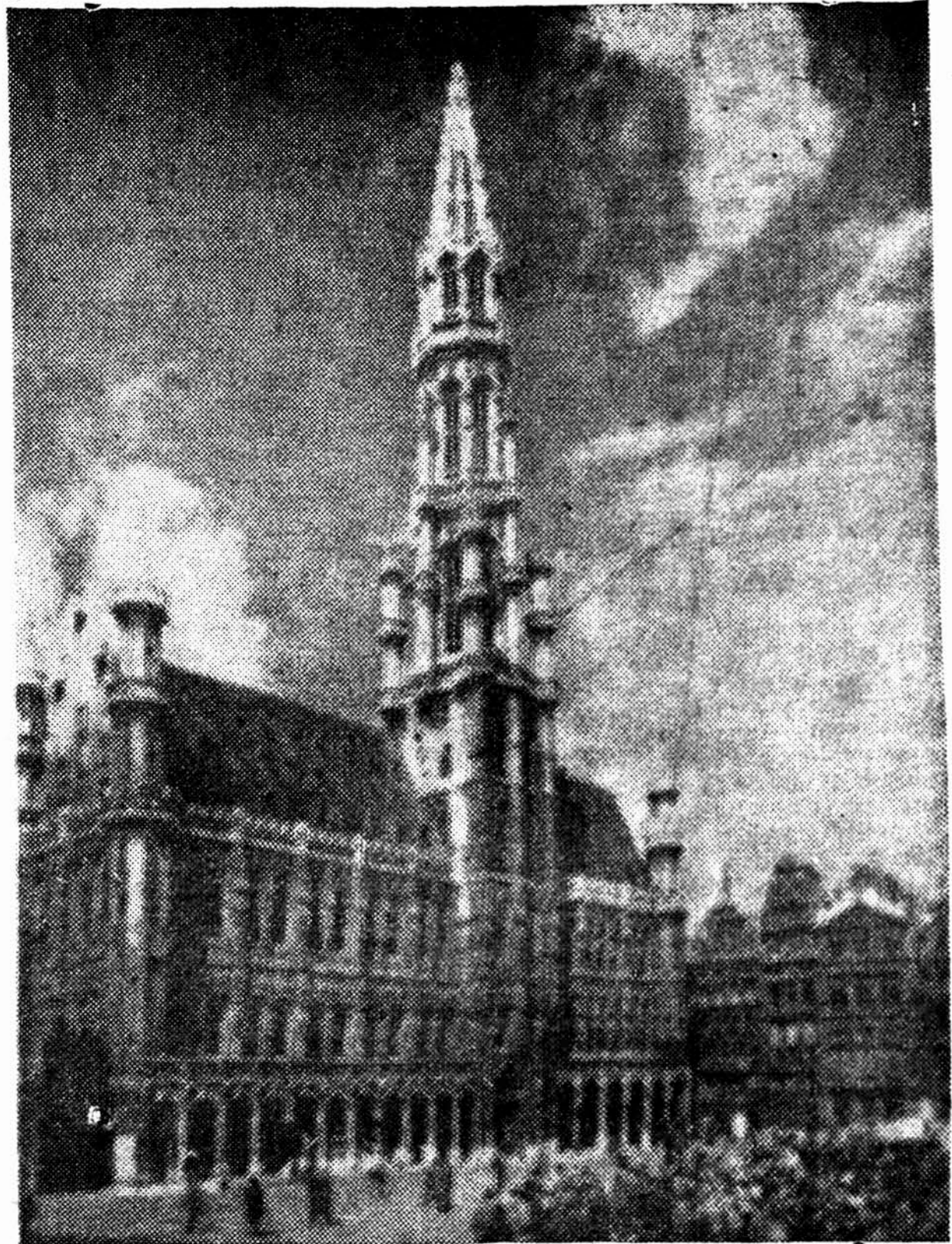
and throng, speed and sophistication of New York, London, Paris, even of Stockholm or Brussels, Zurich or Amsterdam. Much of the speed and hustle seems pointless to him, knowing that the day and night even in much lighted cities comprise only 24 hours as in Eastern countries, and man requires at least eight hours sleep on an average in order to recuperate and keep fit for his daily duties.

One notices and begins to feel a certain restlessness, a sort of a nervous tension artificially engendered by the apparent attempt to do things in a hurry—the so-called Western craze for 'efficiency', which is often a mishomer for hustle or botched accomplishment, secured at the cost of the health and sanity of the worker. The Conveyor belt is one of its typical symbols and specialisation to the extent of continuously turning screw eight hours a day, five days a week and twenty-five day a month, or similar other mechanised routine is one of its achievements. They are both being fortunately discredited more and more in the West, and the starving of the individual initiative and human personality is sought to be relieved by granting the worker more leisure, more holidays, an allotment of garden and alluring classes and lectures, providing museums and concerts for his greater enjoyment and regaining the lost freedom and buoyancy of the human spirit.

The heightened tempo of urban life so affects the essentially rustic mind of man, whose nervous system seems to be still timed to the slow rustic air and rhythm, that the Westerner seeks relief from it more increasingly by repatriating to the countryside, to the forests, hills and mountains—the love of liking, cycling, fishing, tramping, skydiving, of the great out of doors is a definite escape from the fatiguing, soul-destroying speed and closeness, the unnaturalness of Western urban life. The East has to be cautious before it tries to imitate wholesale the Western system of unplanned industrialisation or uncontrolled dense urban or metropolitan development. In fact it is somewhat symbolic to find that the metropolitan dwellers in Western cities are trying to relieve the monotony of their highly mechanised life and more the nervous tension and disruption caused by the super charged tempo of urban existence by a child-like faith in and resort to quick psychological or psychiatric remedies, or seeking relief in Eastern quietism or yogic exercises.

The Easterner cannot fail to notice the prominence that woman occupied in the industrial and commercial life of western peoples. In most larger cities she is more in evidence than the male, and on closed inquiry he learns that she outnumbers the male population in almost all the metropolitan cities—a phenomenon contrary to that obtaining in oriental cities. She moves about alone quite freely, and during his travels for months, the Easterner will hardly read a single case of molestation, rape or abduction. Sex offences are few and far between compared to those in oriental countries. The respect for and emancipation of woman are more real and complete than in most oriental countries, and this is a social feature of Western life that is at once pleasing and reassuring about the higher value of their civilization. Woman consequently is on the whole a better partner, greater companion and a much more enlightened mother. Some jump to the conclusion that there is greater laxity of sex morals in the West than in the East, but it seems to me this is a rather hasty and superficial judgment. Some orthodox orientals point to the dance hall and mixed dancing and are genuinely horrified at the thought and prospect that one's wife should dance with another's husband! No argument about sex morals is possible where sentiment holds such radical sway. One however notices that sex starvation is on the whole much less in the West than in the East and sex yearning consequently under a more wholesome cheer. The general thinking of the Western youth about sex and man-woman relations is on the whole cleaner and more respectful towards women.

The Westerner seems on the whole more mature and less infantile and repressed about sex. Mixed dancing has not ruined Western



Town-Hall, Brussels

society as some seem to think. It has however freed the average Westerner from a morbid pre-occupation about sex, and by permitting a normal outlet for one of the most powerful and insistent instincts of man, it has freed him for the fuller expression of his creative self. We may however be treading on subtler and more controversial thought, and there can be two opinions on this subject—even when mere sentiment is kept under reasoned check, which it is often difficult to do in such matters.

READINESS TO FIGHT

With all his super-activity in the material and mundane world, we find the average Westerner deeply interested in more lasting values of life. He loves art, literature, creative activity. He is human and feels for his fellow human beings and is ready to relieve suffering both human and animal. His love of pets makes him more humane in spite of the fact that he fights more wars and is ready to kill at his country's call. He is more disciplined to obey collective authority and hence his readiness to fight. But at heart the average Westerner hates war—the common man of one country is not willing to fight and kill the common man of another. But he feels a fatalistic helplessness in these matters of state, perhaps because his democracy is not yet fully effective, and the voice of the common man cannot yet be effectively heard or enforced in the councils of governments.

We have seen above a few essential and some circumstantial aspects of life of the Westerner as expressed in his city building, in his social organisation, in his daily enjoyment of life, in his appreciation of ethical and spiritual values. Does the Westerner look to the Easterner a different human being, a distinct racial species? Does the Westerner possess a larger store of native intelligence, does he have a different emotional set-up? Is he more materialistic in his outlook, is he less appreciative of higher ethical and spiritual values?

The questions have only to be asked to see their futility or fatuousness. One does not feel that there is an essentially different genius or even an ultimate outlook or ideal that can be called particularly oriental or innately or characteristically Western.

The same emotions seem to activate the family and social life of both; the good things of life, material and otherwise, are prized and valued by both—though a different emphasis may perhaps be laid on these by Western thought and Eastern philosophy. They are enjoyed equally by the man in the street in the East or West. In intelligence one feels the best of the East can compare favourably with the best of the West—the difference being in the education or drawing out of this native intelligence into organised skill or the conditioning of the individual to proper response—reaction in a given situation. The average intelligence is therefore much wider or extensive in

Western countries. In short whereas the native store of intelligence may not differ the ways of expressing it and the material and social motion to encourage it are much richer and more intelligently worked out in Western countries. The entire system of education has a lot to do with this.

The social environment is certainly different and more conducive to the fuller expression of the innate qualities and wit of man. It is doubtful that there is a distinctive or more futile biological heredity or harmonic activity, which can definitely mark out the so-called Westerner or European and oriental. In fact the distinction sought to be drawn by the geographical boundaries, which are themselves vague and superficial, would not itself stand a deeper scrutiny or analysis. For, where shall we draw the line on the map to mark out the Westerner from the Oriental—the Slavs are in many ways the closer brethren of the latter.

In the estimate of and aspiration for ethical and spiritual values like truth, goodness, kindness, sympathy, the Easterner is neither superior nor the Westerner inferior. Both appear to have the same ultimate values and appreciation of the higher moral ideals evolved as a common heritage of mankind by the painful struggle throughout ages of all the three races of man, Caucassoid, Mongoloid and Negroid, and interchangeable among them for better or worse in the past, present and future.

RESHEET FOR GANDHIJI

LONG THE WESTERNERS WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CLASS OR LEARNING, RANK OR CREED, I FOUND A UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI, THE MAN, AND THE IDEALS AND VALUES HE LIVED AND DIED FOR—TRUTH, NON-VIOLENCE, FELLOWSHIP, RELIEF OF HUMAN SUFFERING AND RECOGNITION OF THE DIGNITY OF MAN. MANY WESTERNERS FONDLY EXPRESSED A WISH THAT LIGHT MAY STILL COME FROM THE EAST AND I, AS AN EASTERNER, FELT THAT WE MAY ALSO FOLLOW SOME GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM THE WEST.

"TALKING" BOOKS

LONDON, (By Cable)

The latest venture of J. Arthur Rank, the cinema magnate, is "talking books". They are picture books, each accompanied by a gramophone record which tells the story.

The Rank Organisation hopes to export them on a big scale. Two already on the market in Britain and France, are fairy stories for children—one of them an adaptation of Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince".

The aim is to make future records in many languages and to extend the talking-book library to technical and medical subjects.

XMAS THE WORLD OVER

THE FEAST OF CHRISTMAS CAN BE TRACED BACK TO THE FIFTH CENTURY, WHEN THE BIRTH OF CHRIST WAS FIRST GENERALLY CELEBRATED; AND EVER SINCE, COUNTRIES THE WORLD OVER HAVE OBSERVED IT EACH ACCORDING TO THEIR VARIOUS CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS WHICH, HOWEVER, AS THE YEARS ROLLED BY, HAVE UNDERGONE MANY CHANGES.



In all the main streets of many a European town gaily lit-up "Christmas trees" like this can be found at Christmas-time.

Christmas has been immortalized in the singing of carols since the middle ages. It was in 1562 that the first authorized number of carols was published. Many of these lovely old carols belonged to the "Lullaby" or "Cradlesong" group, some of which originated in Germany. France has also contributed some beautiful compositions such as "Celebrons La Naissance," and "Chantons, Je Vous En Prie."

A great number of the fifteenth century carols, which have been preserved were folksongs. The most celebrated of these was one about the Cherry Tree, its first line being: "Joseph was an Old Man. Other well-known folksong carols were "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In," "The Camel and the Crane," "The Holy Well," and "Tomorrow Will Be My Dancing Day." Another carol, "The Boar's Head," is still sung at Queen's College, Oxford, though its form has been changed a little. It was first printed in 1521. Among the English carols of a lighter vein is "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen."

ORIGIN OF SANTA CLAUS

St. Nicholas, who was born at Parara, in Lycia, Asia Minor, when a young man, went on a pilgrimage to Egypt and Palestine. In the fourth century, he was made Bishop of Myra. During the persecution of Diocletian, he was cast into prison, but was later set free, when Constantine came to the throne.

There is a legend about St. Nicholas, which tells of the dowries he gave to three daughters of a poor tradesman, and from this originated the hanging of stockings on St. Nicholas' Eve, December 5, which later gave way to our Christmas Eve, December 6, is celebrated in the Churches as his Feast Day, and was once observed in English schools.

In the United States and Canada, he is firmly established as the much-loved Santa Claus who is the distributor of gifts at Christmas time. It was from the Three Wise Men that the custom originated, of exchanging gifts between friends.

Each country in the world has its particular name for Santa Claus (or St. Nicholas). Germany calls him; "Winachtsman",—and "Kris-Kringle." France, "Papa Noel," or "Pere Noel." In England he is known as "Father Christmas", Holland: "Julemanden."

ITALY BOOSTS WITCH

Strange as it may seem, in many parts of Europe, Santa Claus does not bring gifts to the children, nor do they always receive them on Christmas Day. According to legend in Spain, it is the Three Wise Men who bring presents to the children. On the Eve of Epiphany (also called Little Christmas) the shoes of the children are put on the balconies and windows, and the following morning they find their gifts awaiting them there.

In Italy, so another legend tells us. It is an old woman riding a broomstick, who descends the chimney with her presents for the children. Christmas in France is a day just for them: they receive their gifts then, but their elders celebrate New Year's Day, the first of January, by the exchange of presents.

SANTA CLAUS AS DEVIL!

Russia had a very strange superstition, Santa Claus appearing as a devil with horns and a tail. He switches the children with twigs, if they have not been on their best behaviour, and leaves behind him a small picture for each one, of himself and the other devils, as a gift.

Early in December, when the holiday season begins in Hungary the children receive a visit from St. Nicholas (or Santa Claus), who brings them candy. They are very good after his visit and begin writing letters asking the angels for the presents they want; as the children believe their Christmas gifts are from the Holy Child, brought to them by the angels.

NORWAY LOOKS FOR GNOME

The children of Norway believe that it is the Christmas Gnome who brings them gifts at Christmas. An old legend has it that these gnomes make their homes underground, and that they will bring bad luck to anyone who is unkind to them. In the barn, a bowl of porridge with a butter "eye" in the middle of it is left by the children for the gnomes, as a Christmas present.

One custom, very popular nowadays, is the Christmas Tree; and according to a tradition it had its origin in Germany as early as 1605. Egypt, so another tradition tells us, also lays claim to that distinction, long before the Christmas Era. The belief is that the palm tree, every month, bears a branch. A spray of this tree, having twelve shoots on it, is used in Egypt at the time of the winter solstice.

It was not until 1840, however, that the Christmas Tree, came into general use; although we hear of it first in England about 1729. The story is that on Christmas Eve the apple tree produces fruit, and only a few generations ago, apples were fastened to the Christmas Tree. Even in our day, among the ornaments hanging on the tree are apples made of glass. In Rome, the people decorated the entrances of their homes with evergreen and laurels, at the time of the Kalends of January; this appears also to have been a pagan custom.

Some interesting legends tell us that the use of holy originate, from pagan days, also that witches,

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CHRISTMAS IN THE UNITED STATES

During The Season Generosity Among Americans Extends Beyond The Immediate Circle Of Family And Friends

By MARY WILLARD

Christmas in the United States, the best-loved holiday of the year, is above all things else a day of family reunion. Students leave their classrooms, men and women close their shops and offices, old and young, rich and poor travel, often hundreds of miles, by plane, train, bus and family motor car to spend the holiday with their parents, their brothers and sisters and other loved ones.

For this annual midwinter holiday, cities and towns all over the nation deck their streets with bells and garlands of evergreen. Trees growing on lawns are strung with coloured lights. Almost every house has on the door a wreath of pine or of shining holy leaves with bright red berries and a red bow. For weeks before Christmas stores sparkle with Yuletide decorations, their windows and counters overflow with new merchandise, and gift-laden customers hurry from shop to shop. From church towers and carillons and from loudspeakers in railway stations, restaurants and department stores, one hears the old, familiar Christmas songs. Whether one lives in the center of New York City or in a crossroads hamlet on the Western plains, the spirit and celebration of Christmas are very much the same everywhere in the United States. Rockefeller Center in the heart of Radio City's skyscrapers in New York has its own Christmas tree glowing with lights while every "Main Street" has its Santa Claus to whom children whisper what they want for Christmas.

Traditional Background

Religion, ancient festivals and customs from all parts of the world have contributed to make the celebration of Christmas in the United States a joyous and memorable event. Many of these customs date back to the pre-Christian era. From the Roman Saturnalia, the season of merrymaking and gift giving, Americans like the English, have borrowed the custom of decorating their temples and homes with green boughs and flowers. From the Druids they have adopted the mistletoe. In almost every American home a sprig of the green leaves and white berries hangs from the chandelier and the girl who stands beneath pays with a kiss. The Saxons are responsible for the wide use of holly, ivy and bay and in many American homes sweet-scented bayberry candles are used throughout the Christmas season. German immigrants introduced the lovely custom of the Christmas tree, which has been universally adopted in the United States, and St. Nicholas has evolved into the beloved American Santa Claus—rotund, red-coated, white-whiskered and jolly—who is expected by the children to arrive on Christmas Eve in a sleigh drawn by eight reindeer, carrying a pack overflowing with gifts for everyone. His beaming countenance makes him the symbol of the Christmas spirit.

In New England, the plains states, in the mountains and in some of the southern states as well there usually is snow for Christmas. The songs "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas," written by Irving Berlin, and expressing the thoughts of home of American troops scattered in all parts of the world in the last war, has become a part of the traditional music of the United States and is heard everywhere at Christmas time. Houses everywhere have lighted candles shining from their windows. Inside, fragrant balsam and pine boughs are festooned on mantel and stairway, while in the place of honour stands the Christmas tree, sparkling with coloured balls, decked with paper chains, tiny ornaments, strings of popcorn and yards of tinsel, twinkling with lights and frosty with make-believe icicles. At the top of the tree shines a star, symbolic of the one that guided the wise men to Bethlehem, and at the bottom are heaped the family gifts, wrapped in gay Christmas papers, tied with bells and ribbons. Dining room tables are festive with red candles and the best silver.

Christmas Eve

On Christmas Eve many families gather about the piano to sing Christmas carols; others read Charles Dic-



Gifts are exchanged freely among Americans at Christmas-time as a symbol of goodwill and friendship. This girl is starting out with gifts for friends in her neighbourhood.

kens' "Christmas Carol." Lionel Barrymore, the Hollywood moving picture actor, has enacted the role of Scrooge in the radio presentation of Dickens' Christmas Carol for the last 12 years. Before they go to bed, the children hang up their stockings in front of the fireplace or at the foot of their beds so that Santa Claus may fill them with gifts, candy and nuts. Then someone is likely to read the Christmas poem, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," which begins:

"Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;"

On Christmas Eve the churches throw open their doors, candles gleam from altars banked with crimson poinsettias and twined with evergreens, and in candlelight services and at midnight mass millions renew their faith and hope on the anniversary of the Christ Child. Others attend religious services on Christmas morning. During the Christmas season many choirs present Handel's "Messiah" and Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." Schools also celebrate Christmas with carols and tableaux. Some schools have combined the Christian Christmas and the Jewish Chanukah Festival (Feast of Lights) into one interfaith programme of music and drama.

Special Regional Observances

Various sections of the United States have special regional Christmas observances. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states where there are many people of Swedish, Danish and German origin, the women prepare dozens of kinds of fancy cookies and pastries, the coffee pot bubbles all day long, special wine is opened, and there is much visiting and merriment. In the South, Christmas is celebrated with firecrackers and house parties for young and old. In Maine, the most northerly state of the Union, the Maine Seacoast Mission has a 72-foot boat, "The Sunbeam" which cruises up and down the coast bringing gifts and Christmas cheer to those who live on the lonely islands off the Maine coast. In New York City an electronic carillon atop the Empire State Building plays carols all through the holidays. In Kansas City, Missouri, and many other cities high school students sing carols in the railway station for the enjoyment of Yuletide travellers. In Northern New Mexico, the Pueblo Indians celebrate Christmas with drums instead of bells. Their religious service is a combination of ceremonial dances, tribal chants and Spanish liturgical music. The feathered headdresses and beaded suits, the high chanting, rhythmic beat of dancing feet and the deep drums make it a unique observance.

In Washington, D.C., at dusk on Christmas Eve, the President of the United States lights the community Christmas tree on the south lawn of the White House. Previously commu-

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The Living Paradox That Challenges Humanity -III

Proper use of Land can prevent continued and relentless Land Deterioration. But are we prepared to apply the available knowledge regarding the correct utilization and long-term protection of productive soils? Shall we have the foresight and intelligence to act before we are met with the catastrophe that is steadily drawing nearer?

THE misuse of forests, grasslands, wild life and water sources in the United States is the most violent and the most destructive story in the long history of civilization. The velocity of events is unparalleled and we are still so near to it that it is almost impossible to realize what has happened, or, far more important, what is still happening. Actually, it is the story of human energy unthinking and uncontrolled.

Our people came to a country of unique natural advantages of varying, yet favorable climates, where the earth's resources were apparently limitless. Incredible energy marked the effort of a young nation to hack new homes for freedom-loving people out of the vast wilderness of forests that extended interminably to the grassland areas of the Mid-West. Inevitably, the quickest methods were used in putting the land to cultivation. Great areas of forest were completely denuded by axe or fire, without thought of the relationship of forests to water sources, or to the soil itself. Constantly, there was the rising pressure for cultivable land caused by the rapid pouring of new settlers.

By about 1830, most of the better land east of the Mississippi was occupied. In that year, there were approximately 13 million people in this country, or less than one tenth of the present population. In the meanwhile, the land in the south, long occupied and part of the original colonies, was being devoted more and more extensively to cotton, highly profitable as export to the looms in England and tobacco, for which there was a growing world market. These are known as clean-tilled crops—crops that leave the earth completely bare, except for the plantings, and therefore highly susceptible to loss of topsoil by erosion.

Today, a large proportion, in many areas from one third to one half, of the land originally put to productive use for the growing of cotton and tobacco has become wasteland and has had to be abandoned. It is not unusual for Southerners to blame the Civil War and its after-effects or their impoverishment. There are other reasons.

Nature, Our Ally

THE WESTWARD SURGE OF SETTLERS OVER THE GREAT GRASS PLAINS THAT LAY BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI AND ON TO THE VAST FORESTED SLOPES BORDERING THE PACIFIC, AS DRAMATIC AS ANY INCIDENT IN HUMAN HISTORY, WAS SYMBOLIZED BY THE PHRASES "SUBJUGATING THE LAND" AND "CONQUERING THE CONTINENT." IT WAS A POSITIVE CONQUEST IN TERMS OF HUMAN FORTITUDE AND ENERGY. IT WAS A DESTRUCTIVE CONQUEST, AND STILL CONTINUES TO BE ONE, THROUGH OUR FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THAT NATURE IS AN ALLY AND NOT AN ENEMY.

The prairies, the long-grass country and the plains, the short-grass country occupy nearly 40 per cent of the land surface of the United States. Here today, are the greatest corn and grain-producing regions in the world—as well as the great natural ranges for cattle and other livestock. Here limitless areas of natural grassland have been plowed for crop production.

Proper land use can prevent continued and relentless land deterioration. But, are we prepared and organized to apply the available knowledge regarding the correct utilization and long-term protection of productive soils? Shall we have the foresight and intelligence to act before we are met with the disaster that is steadily drawing nearer?

The land area of the United States amount to approximately 1.9 billion acres. In its original or natural state, about 40 per cent was primeval forest. Today, the primeval or virgin forest has been so reduced that it covers less than 7 per cent of our entire land area. If to this there are added other forested areas consisting of stands of second or even third-growth forests, many of which are in poor condition and if scattered farm woodlands are also included, it is found that the forested areas now aggregate only slightly more than 20 per cent of the total land area of our country.

The situation is becoming increasingly serious. Some idea of recent and

present trends can be gained from the last annual report of the Forest Service of the Federal Government. The estimated total stand of saw timber in the country in 1909 was 2826 billion board feet and the estimate for the year 1945 totalled only 1601 billion board feet, indicating that, in thirty-six years, the nation's "woodpile" has been reduced by 44 per cent. The report goes on to state that the drop in volume of standing timber since 1909 has been much greater than these figures indicate. Many kinds of trees which were considered of no value in 1909 are now being used and are included in the 1945 estimate. More than half of the present total saw-timber resources is in what is left of our virgin forests, and 96 per cent of the virgin timber is in the Western States.

While the drain on our forests for fuel wood, pulpwood, and manufacturing uses, together with losses resulting from fires, wind and ice storms, damage by insects and tree diseases, is almost being met by each year's growth, the bulk of our forestry industry depends on saw timber. For this purpose, the annual drain on the nation's forests approximates 54 billion board feet, while the annual growth is only approximately 35 billion board feet. In other words, the annual loss exceeds growth by more than 50 per cent. It does not take much mathematics to prove that our country cannot go on this way much longer.

A Triple Threat

At this very moment, a new body blow is being struck at our forests. This is a triple threat, because a blow at forest reserves is one of synchronized impact upon water sources and fertile soils—as daily as any delayed-action bomb. Highly organized minority groups are now engaged in determined attempts to wrest away the public lands of the Western States and turn these regions to their own uses. Within the boundaries of these public domains lie the extensive grazing lands that help to support the cattle industry of the West. These lands are open to use by individual cattle owners at nominal cost. Within these boundaries, too, lie almost all our great forest reserves.

The public lands, in which every American owns a share, lie principally in the following eleven Western states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The public lands came into existence in the earliest days of our nation. They were created as a solution to a vexatious question that arose in the deliberations of the thirteen original States at the time the Union was formed. The small sea-board States insisted that provision be made in the Articles of Confederation to prevent the land-rich States on the Appalachian frontier from expanding their boundaries indefinitely to the west and thus dominating the government. All the original States agreed to give up their claims to the Western lands and ceded them to the Federal Government. As settlement progressed westward, it was planned that these vast tracts would be formed into new States with the same rights as enjoyed by the original States. In 1787, the Constitution that was evolved upon this basic understanding became a fundamental of American law.

Each of the States carved from the public domain has received a gift of land, in some cases consisting of many millions of acres, and yet, as each new State was created, there were retained in the name of the Federal government, for the benefit of all of the people of the nation, these areas of public lands. During the nineteenth century, land appeared to be limitless and few people were concerned about how it was used, although even as early as 1936, bills began to appear in Congress to provide some protecting regulations for the lands owned by the Government.

The proportion of Federal lands remaining as public domain varies in each State, ranging from under 100,000 acres in Iowa to 87 per cent in Nevada. This disparity in the ratio of Federal lands to State and private holdings is one of the reasons for the present controversy. It should not be thought of as a major reason, however. The powerful attacks now being made by small minority groups upon the public lands

of the West have one primary motivation and one consuming objective; to exploit the grazing lands and these last forest reserves for every dollar of profit that can be wrung from them. The profit motive, if carried to the extreme, has one certain result—the ultimate death of the land.

Over-Grazing

The eleven Western States which contain the largest proportion of Federal lands have become known as the "public land States". Practically all of them, either the cattle business or lumbering is the major industry. Use of the public lands by cattle owners has always been permitted, and, permits for controlled cutting in the national forests are regularly granted at extremely low cost.

Overgrazing in the public lands reached such an alarming point a number of years ago that legislation known as the Taylor Grazing Act was passed in 1934 to control the abuses. For a while, this legislation did some good, but today powerful minority groups of cattlemen dominate its administration, their representatives comprising the personnel of the advisory boards that were established in each of the cattle industry States. In effect, these boards are not advisory at all, having acquired over the years sufficient power to influence greatly the regulations as to both the number of cattle that can graze in a region and the fees for grazing rights to be paid by cattle owners. Half of the sums collected go to the countries in which the land is situated, mainly for the benefit of rural schools, and the other half to the Federal Government.

The manoeuvres of the powerful minority groups of livestock men, skillfully supported by their representatives in Congress, gave a definite bearing on the preservation of the remaining reserves of forests in the Western states. Having taken over virtual control of the Federal Grazing Service, they now aim at controlling the Forest Service—and, from their point of view, with good reason. The national forests in the Western states contain approximately 135 millions of acres of land, of which some 80 million acres are now being grazed by cattle and sheep. So far, the Forest Service's control of the number of animals permitted to graze in a region has been reasonably effective, although actually there has already

been considerable over-grazing in some of the national forests.

But, the livestock owners are not satisfied, and want more privileges. The game is almost too easy, the methods of getting what they want almost too simple. The Grazing Service was emasculated when Congress reduced its field service budget to one-third of what was needed to provide proper supervision of the ranges. There's generally more than one way of accomplishing an end!

Over-grazing in forested areas is ultimately as damaging to forests, because of soil erosion, as slash cutting for the saw-mill. As to the latter, let no American think that certain self-seeking groups in the lumber industry are not out to hack what they can out of the public domain. They will pay for the right to cut, but they can never pay enough, because there are not enough forests left. Heretofore, our national parks have been held inviolate, but now one of them, the Olympic in the state of Washington, is even threatened by legislation pending in Congress that would turn over to exploitation a tract of some 56,000 acres of virgin timber, wilderness heritages going to the buzz saw!

The assault now being made upon the public lands finds expression in a number of bills that have been presented to Congress within the last two or three years. The purpose of this proposed legislation is, in the main, to transfer the control of these resources from the Federal government to the several states, with the implicit danger that thereafter they will fall into the hands of individuals for final liquidation. If any of this proposed legislation should be enacted into law, it would be the opening wedge; if the assault should be generally successful it would irretrievably injure a great region whose living resources serve as a wellspring to the well-being of our entire nation.

To Be Concluded

THIRD INSTALLMENT OF EXTRACTS FROM MR. OSBORN'S NEW BOOK "OUR PLUNDERED PLANET" WHICH APPEARED IN "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY". WE ARE REPUBLISHING THE SAME THROUGH THE COURTESY OF "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY".

THE FIRST AND SECOND INSTALLMENTS APPEARED IN OUR ISSUES OF DEC. 5 AND 12 RESPECTIVELY. THE CONCLUDING PART WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North's redouble, in addition to showing a good hand, urged South to let the takeout bid come around to him. However, here was a case where South had not the slightest intention of leaving in a double of two clubs and, also, he might later have a difficult time rebidding without showing too much strength. His immediate bid of two hearts left the future of the hand up to North. That player had no easy choice, but probably chose the best action when he raised the heart suit. North knew his partner was short in clubs and his own club holding was too weak to bid notrumps. South then gambled on a game bid—expecting to find four trumps in North's hand.

Now please, gentle readers, don't all write in at once to say that the four heart contract couldn't have been made. A good defense certainly would have beaten it. But an otherwise honest man gets his biggest bridge thrill by "stealing" an occasional contract from under the noses of his napping adversaries, and South did get a kick out of bringing this one home.

West opened the club king. Declarer ruffed and saw that if he could trump all four of dummy's clubs, cash three spades and two diamonds, and also score dummy's heart jack, the contract could be made. He led a spade to the ace, ruffed a second club, got to dummy with the spade jack to ruff a third club, then returned to dummy once more via the diamond ace to trump the last club with this own last trump. Next he tried to cash the spade king, discarding a diamond from North; but past ruffed. Here the opponents made a compound error. East

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH

♠ A J
♥ J 6 3
♦ A 9 8 4
♣ J 7 6 5

WEST

♠ 10 9 6 3
♥ A 10 7 5
♦ J
♣ A K 10 8

EAST

♠ 8 4
♥ 4 2
♦ Q 7 6 5
♣ Q 9 4 3 2

SOUTH

♠ K Q 7 5 2
♥ K Q 9 8
♦ K 10 3 2
♣ —

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Dbl.
Redbl.	2♣	2♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	All Pass

unwisely returned a trump and West, with even greater folly, won the trick with his ace! (The seven would have forced North's jack and permitted West to win three more trump tricks.)

Even then all was not lost, for West could have sent back the heart seven and set the hand. But West returned his last spade. North discarded a second diamond, and South won to lead his fifth spade. West trumped with the seven-spot—but dummy discarded still another diamond and North's remaining jack-six of hearts were good for the last two tricks against West's ten and five!

New York Cotton Barely Steady With Restricted Business

FURTHER SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, December 24. COTTON: Preholiday influences restricted trading. After slightly lower opening due to scattered selling prices steadied on trade absorption and week-end fixations. The market finally sagged closing barely steady on appearance of new hedges and uncertainties in export outlook. Sales are estimated at about 40,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON	
March	32.18-02
May	31.94-04
July	31.03-02
October	28.46-03
Middling Spot	32.86-01
NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
March	32.20+03
May	31.96+03
July	31.02+02
October	28.43-
Middling Spot	31.90-

WALL STREET MARKET STOCKS: Pre-Christmas cheer ruled the day with switching accounting for the bulk of the limited trading. Price changes either way were again mainly fractional with gains holding a slight advantage and including numerous pivots. The averages were industrial 176.71 and rails 53.27. More from other pressure than any important demand prices in the afternoon showed irregular higher tendencies of fractions to one dollar led by assorted motors, steels, rails, electric manufactures and chemicals. The market closed at or around the day's best very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS Prices were steady on buying by commercial interests, particularly wheat, representing hedge lifting against additional sales of cash grain to Germany while mills purchased against export flour sales to Norway. Business was quiet although some covering operations in maize were influenced by producers' reluctance to offer in any volume.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE	
London Stock Exchange remained closed today.	
LONDON WHEAT	
LONDON, Dec. 24.	
Australian Wheat F.O.B. (bulk)	29/3 Dec/Jan qtd
LONDON EXCHANGES	
T. I. London on:	SELLING BUYING
New York	4.0275 4.0325
Montreal	4.0275 4.0325
Zurich	17.34 17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

CHICAGO WHEAT	
CHICAGO, Dec. 24.	
May	2.28
July	2.10 3/4
September	2.10 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.	
American Telephone and Telegraph	149-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	22-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/2
Chase National Bank	34 bid
Standard Oil	22-3/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	45
General Electric Co.	39-7/8
General Motors	58-1/4
Ingersoll Rand	65 correct
International Nickel	30-1/4
National City Bank of New York	37-3/8 bid
New York Central Rail	
Road Co.	12-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	52-7/8
Union Carbide	mutilated
U. S. Smelting Refining	
U. S. Steel Corporation	42-3/4
Common	71-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	mutilated

SHARP RISE IN CHINA'S CURRENCY

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24. (Reuter): China's currency went into a spectacular tailspin today after the Central Bank's suspension of the public sale of gold. General fear of a worsening of the Government political and military position over Christmas.

Quotations for shares, commodities and foreign currencies jumped an average of forty per cent over yesterday under the influence of the free market in gold.

A one-ounce gold bar fetched more than 5,000 Gold yuan today, compared with about 4,000 yesterday while the United States dollar went from 70 to 94 gold yuan in the last 24 hours.

The sharp rise in all quotations disastrously affected late Christmas shoppers in this "Paris of the East". A bleak kind of Christmas cheer has nevertheless developed in the foreign community because of an official modification of the curfew over the holidays and the brighter prospects of peace seen in many quarters.

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.—All leading city markets remained entirely closed today being Christmas day.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement Of Affairs

BOMBAY, Dec. 24	
Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 17th December, 1948, is as under:—	
Rs	
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	27,94,25,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	634,16,87,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	30,09,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	296,23,11,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,54,34,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,87,97,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	75,63,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	67,90,07,000
Advances in India	419,31,44,000
Bills discounted in India	18,63,70,000

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent) KARACHI, Dec. 24: Cotton ready Sind Nt. 84/8. Punjab 289 F 92/8. Four F 74. New Crop Nt roller January delivery 83/8 to 83/12. Sawgin 88/- to 88/8. Market steady with moderate demand.

Yesterday's business totalled about 1854 bales Arrivals from upcountry 6623 Bales. Exports totalled 300 bales for Liverpool and Chittagong.

Cottonseed NT. Ready 7/12. Do new crop 8/6. Dessi 11/4. Rapeseed 200/.

Market steady with good demand. Yesterday arrivals from upcountry 22892 Mds. and exports 10690 bags for Kathiawar, Cutch and Calicut.

Gold Tejab 104/8. Sovereigns 68/- Silver Coins 122/- Market steadier on account of moderate demand from upcountry.

Stock Exchange quotations unchanged

Calcutta To Be International Tea Market

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24. (A. P. 1): The Government of India, following representations from Indian tea interests, is undersot to be examining a scheme to make Calcutta an important centre of the international tea market and to ensure adequate representation for Indian nationals in the fields of tea brokerage

NEW YORK SILVER	
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.	
U. S. Price of Foreign Silver	70 cents

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 25.	
Rajkot Silver Maha	174 4 0
Rajkot Sugar Maha	87 10 0
Rajkot Aranda Jan.	133 8 0
Jamnagar Silver Posh	174 4 0
Jamnagar Aranda Jan.	133 12 0

CUTCH HUNDI

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Dec. 25.	
Hundi Buying	318
Hundi Selling	310
Gold	Rs. 109 0
Silver	Rs. 171 0

Latest Commercial

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH NEW YORK, Dec. 25. The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

SAIGON, Dec. 25 (Reuter)—Gen. Roger Blaizot, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Indo-China, will fly to Singapore on December 28 for what is officially described here as a courtesy return visit to Gen. Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief of British South-East Asia land forces.

CONTROL OF GRASSHOPPER PESTS

Bombay Government's Scheme Of Eradication: Additional Paddy Expected

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25. By judicious application of insecticides the grasshopper pest in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts of Bombay, which has been causing havoc to the paddy, jowar and bajra crops, has been largely controlled. An additional yield of 1,98,000 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 22 lakhs is expected in an area of about 22,000 acres, treated with insecticides.

In Belgaum District, the rice grasshopper has been doing serious damage to paddy crop. In the rainy season of 1947 the pest assumed epidemic proportions. This year, in Belgaum District alone, the area affected was 12,000 acres of rice land and 27,000 acres of jowar land. In Dharwar District, 12,000 acres of jowar land were affected. The outbreak of grasshopper pest was so serious during the last kharif season that it was feared that

in the absence of suitable control measures, half the normal yield of rice and jowar would be wiped out. Besides, the Deccan wingless grasshoppers have also been causing damages to food crops in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Bijapur Districts.

The Government of Bombay, in consultation with the Government of India, had drawn up a scheme to eradicate these pests and the result has been successful. These insecticides, containing benzene hexachlorine, were applied with outstanding success and large areas of land have been freed from these pests. The agriculturists found the control measures highly effective and have agreed to bear 1/3rd of the cost of insecticides, the rest of the expenses being shared equally between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

Jubbulpore Letter

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST DISSIDENT CONGRESS MEMBERS

City Congress President Commends Citizens' Coolness Towards R.S.S.

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE (By Mail). The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Working Committee, it appears, is determined to weed out the Congressmen who are suspected of opposing the group in power in the Provincial Congress organisation. The most efficient and effective instrument to weed out the "undesirable" element is the taking of disciplinary action against such persons.

The latest Congress worker to be axed in this manner is Prof Mahesh Dutt Mishra of the Allahabad University. Shri M. D. Mishra is a veteran Congress worker of Harda, and he was elected unanimously in February last as the President of the Hoshangabad District Congress Committee and took an active part in the election campaign which was successfully launched by the Provincial Congress Committee to ensure the return of Shri Seth Hirjee Bhai Shah in the bye-election to the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from the Hoshangabad-Sohagpur General Rural Constituency to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Sukumar Pagare, who had joined the Socialist Party. Shri M. D. Mishra had incurred the displeasure of the Congress chief by resorting to hunger-strike in June last to voice his protest against the alleged corruption in the Provincial Congress organisation and also against the alleged high-handedness of the party in power. The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Working Committee has set aside the election of Shri Mahesh Dutt Mishra and has directed that fresh election should be held to fill in the vacancy caused by the removal of Shri Mishra.

FORWARD TRADING IN BULLION CEASES

New Body To Function From 3rd Week Of Jan.

BOMBAY, Dec. 25 (API)—Forward trading in bullion in Bombay city, hitherto carried on by the world famous Bombay Bullion Exchange and two other bodies, officially ceased today and will be revived in about the third week of January under the auspices of a "Bullion Association", the only body to be recognised for the purpose by the Bombay Government. The new Association, which is yet without premises is understood to have made an offer to buy the present trading ring, refinery and the safe-deposit vault of the Bullion Exchange.

The Articles of Association of the new body have already been approved by the Government, but its bye-laws and trading rules still await sanction. A general meeting of the Association is scheduled to be held on January 11. The Association will consist of 500 members, with a board of twenty directors, sixteen of them elected, two nominated by the Bombay Government, and two co-opted by the sixteen elected directors.

Apart from extending to bullion the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act with effect from today, the Government also took the precaution of specifying a clearing period of only one day for ready business, as against seven days formerly, which amounted to forward trading on the basis of seven day delivery period.

LONDON BULLION	
LONDON, Dec. 24.	
Silver Spot and Forward	42-1/2 d.
Gold Bars fine per oz.	48/12/3
NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES	
NEW YORK, Dec. 24. Black pepper futures, were inactive and unchanged on a nominal basis on the New York Produce Exchange today. Activity was virtually at a standstill in both the spot and forward sections of the market.	

Closing prices, all nominal, included: December 80, January 75, March 58, May 52, July 50, September 47.25, October 47.25. In the spot market, black was quoted at 47 and white at 79 cents nom.

uary last as the President of the Hoshangabad District Congress Committee and took an active part in the election campaign which was successfully launched by the Provincial Congress Committee to ensure the return of Shri Seth Hirjee Bhai Shah in the bye-election to the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from the Hoshangabad-Sohagpur General Rural Constituency to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Sukumar Pagare, who had joined the Socialist Party. Shri M. D. Mishra had incurred the displeasure of the Congress chief by resorting to hunger-strike in June last to voice his protest against the alleged corruption in the Provincial Congress organisation and also against the alleged high-handedness of the party in power. The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Working Committee has set aside the election of Shri Mahesh Dutt Mishra and has directed that fresh election should be held to fill in the vacancy caused by the removal of Shri Mishra.

Th election of Shri Niranjan Singh M.L.A.—another eye-sore to the party in power in the Provincial Congress, has also been challenged by some interested persons in the Narsinghour district. Pundit Brij Benari Pande, a tried and trusted Congress worker of Shihora, who was returned unopposed as the President of the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee, has also been subjected to the disciplinary action. The allegation against him are that he interferes frequently in the official administration of the district and influences the government officials to go out of their way. Shri Pande has prayed to the All India Congress Committee to transfer his case for decision before any tribunal outside the Province as he feels that he would not get a fair and impartial justice from the Mahakoshal Congress tribunal.

Swami Shukdeva Prasad Tewari, another Congress worker of Sohagpur has also been asked to show cause as to why disciplinary action be not taken against him for the speech he had delivered during the election campaign at Sohagpur. Shri Tewari is an old and reputed Congress worker.

* Shri Hari Har Vyas, President the Jubbulpore City Congress Committee has, in a statement to the Press, expressed his satisfaction over the policy of indifference which the citizens of Jubbulpore have adopted towards the R.S.S. activities. He has appealed to the public to remain and stand loyal to the Congress organisation and support their own Government in the measure which it has taken against the R.S.S. to crush its unlawful activities. Shri Vyas has advised the fellow citizens not to stand even as sight-seers to witness the activities of the R.S.S. volunteers when they defy the ban and ignore them completely so that the anti-national movement which the unlawful organisation has launched may die its natural death for want of public support.

MANUA CHIEFS' PETITION TO TRUMAN

Urge To Establish Separate Govt. Under U. S. Jurisdiction

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA), Dec. 24 (Reuter): Thirty six Chiefs of the Manua group of islands, on the eastern edge of the Samoan group, have petitioned President Truman to establish a separate Manua Government to remain under United States naval jurisdiction.

The petition was in the form of a letter "to our father in Washington". It follows a request made by a General Samoan Assembly last October for the retention of the present naval Government for a period "not exceeding 10 years" to ensure a continuation of "the simple life at home".

The Manua islands, with a population of some 2,700 in about 250 family groups, lie about 200 miles East of Apia, chief town of Western Samoa, where Robert Louis Stevenson made his home. Tau, largest of the group, has an area of 14 square miles. Principal trade is copra.

CONDEMNED MURDERER GETS X'MAS REPRIEVE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPA). A condemned axe murderer got a Christmas Eve reprieve from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas today.

Douglas granted a stay of the execution to Jake Bird of Tacoma, Washington, who was to have been hanged in the Walla penitentiary January 14 for the slaying of Mrs. Bertha Kludt, also of Tacoma. Douglas ordered the hanging be stayed until a full Supreme Court can review Bird's case.

The condemned Negro contended the court which convicted him was prejudiced and denied him a fair trial.

NO FOUL PLAY IN DEATH OF DUGGAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (UPA). Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallender announced today that detectives had found no indication of foul play in the death plunge of Laurence Duggan, former State Department employee.

Wallender said Duggan "either accidentally fell or jumped" from the 16th floor office window.

Wallender's report on the case was forwarded by Mayor William O'Dwyer to former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who had expressed confidence in Duggan and asked for an investigation into the circumstances of his death.

FRENCH COLONEL COMMITS SUICIDE

PARIS, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Colonel Fassy, a member of the French General Staff, was found shot dead in his home in Paris yesterday afternoon.

The body was immediately taken to Val de Grace for an inquiry. Police believed he had committed suicide.

"WORLD CITIZEN" IN THE NEWS AGAIN

PARIS, Dec. 24. (Reuter): Mr. Garry Davis, 27-year-old American who gave up his United States passport last May to become first "world citizen" to-day visited French President Vincent Auriol and presented him with a declaration of his aims.

Two well-known French intellectuals, Professor Girard and M. Robert Saarazat, accompanied Mr. Davis on his visit.

Afterwards he told reporters: "The President expressed his sympathy with the ideal for which we are working".

Mr. Davis press officer said the interview was requested two days ago, when it seems that Davis might be expelled from France when his visa extension expired. As the visa had since been granted, Mr. Davis to-day took the opportunity of thanking the President for his courtesy.

C. P. ADVOCATE-GENERAL DEAD

NAGPUR, Dec. 25 (API).—Death occurred this morning due to heart failure of Mr. B. L. Gupta, Advocate-General, Central Provinces at the age of 53.

Calcutta Tramwaymen's Strike Ends

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24 (API).—With the resumption of duty by strikers belonging to the Workers' Union, the Calcutta Tramwaymen's strike virtually ended today, and there was normal service on all the routes without the least interference.

PILGRIMAGE PROCESSION TO BETHLEHEM

Celebration Of Christmas At Church Of The Nativity

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24 (Reuter): Men gathered round the "Holy manger" tonight as Bethlehem's Church bells commemorated the birth of the "redeemer". A few miles away is a quiet battle-front which may flare up anytime.

The traditional pilgrimage procession was received at the Church of the Nativity by Colonel Abdullah Tell, Military Governor of Jerusalem. In the name of King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, Colonel Tell addressed the pilgrims as "our dear Christian Brethren", describing the King as the "defender of the Christian holy places more jealously than those of Islam."

"From this cradle of peace, we Muslim and Christian Arabs intend to show the materialistic west how to have overcome fanaticism and bigotry," Colonel Tell declared.

The procession, led by the Apostolic delegate Monsignor Testa, included the Anglican Bishop W. H. Stewart, the Consular corps, and High ranking Civil and Military personnel.

This year's ceremony was marked by a scarcity of Europeans, tens of thousands of whom used to flock here.

The few hundred Christians who attended had to labour over an 11 mile unfinished Arab legion constructed military road.

This route was taken because of Jewish restrictions against the Arabs using the Jerusalem - Bethlehem highway.

In pouring rain the procession started this year from the village of Beit-Jala, residence of the Apostolic delegate, reaching Bethlehem an hour later.

This route was followed 2,000 years

ago by the three wise men from the east to the Manger where lay the infant Christ.

But this year the road was lined by Arab legion men and Egyptian soldiers in battle dress.

The Jews are preoccupied with their feast of Hannuka (feast of lights), which starts on Sunday and lasts eight days.

Shops in Israel are undergoing the equivalent of a Christmas rush as the Jews buy their last-minute Hannuka presents.

AIR RAID ALARM IN NAZARETH

NAZARETH, Dec. 25 (Reuter).—An air raid alarm sounded in Nazareth as bells in the church of the annunciation chimed their Christmas message at midnight.

Unidentified planes were reported to have flown over the area.

Brigadier-General William E. Riley, United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, was among the unusually large congregation at midnight mass.

Canada Recognises Israel State Provisionally

OTTAWA, Dec. 24 (Reuter): The Canadian Government is to recognise the state of Israel provisionally. It was announced here to-day.

Canadian Minister of External Affairs said Israel had given most satisfactory proof that it complied with the essential conditions of statehood—external independence and effective International Government within a reasonably well defined territory.

NEED FOR PROPER STUDY OF INDIAN HISTORY

Prof. Potdar Urges Government To Pay Attention To National Archives

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (API).—Inaugurating the eleventh session of the Indian History Congress here this morning, Sir Srinivas Vardachariar, Ex-Chief Justice of the Federal Court, said that the danger that lay in the conception of a secular state being misunderstood and misapplied could not be ignored or under-estimated.

"This conception, as a negative ideal dissociating the machinery of the State from active encouragement of any particular form of religion" he said, "will be unobjectionable. But to give it a positive interpretation in favour of encouraging the exclusive secular and materialistic outlook on life is fraught with dangers."

HISTORIAN'S PROBLEM

The problem before those who were interested in historical study was twofold said Sir S. Vardachariar.

The two aspects were moral and practical. The writings of socialists had recognised the fact that the real source of insecurity to democratic culture lay in the loss of respect on the part of men for ethical standards.

The new era in India, he said, was a dangerous state. The transition from a place of inferiority to that of equality or superiority was a serious period in the life of any nation. A study of proper history always had a healthy effect in a state like this.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Prof. D. V. Potdar in his Presidential address said that history, as it was now understood, must be a history of the people as a whole. The common man could no longer be suffered to be neglected. In this larger context, we cannot merely rest satisfied with a study of historical documents, properly so-called but we must extend our studies to literature, arts, folklore, and beliefs to draw up an accurate picture of the common man. This alone, would we be able to depict the life of the people in our histories. A minute study of the literary and other sources to be undertaken to secure this end, which is not possible without an intensive study of the Indian languages and literatures.

The duties and responsibilities of a national Government towards history, he added, were well-known. Its first care was its own archives. All big schemes like the establishment of a central national museum, the publica-

tion of the national archives series, and the extension of the archives department, must be held up till the financial situation eased. But there were certain matters where finance did not come in the way. What, for instance, should prevent them from transferring old documents found exhibited in some of the archaeological museums of the Government—those of Delhi and Bijapur, to the custody of the national archives, where they could be more properly looked after? Was the Government Central Book Depot serving the cultural needs of the country satisfactorily? If not, could it not be better organised, without causing additional strain to their finances? The Indian History Congress did not desire that the antiquities manuscripts, cultural, literary and historical treasures should any further be allowed to be depleted to foreign lands. Preventive legislation needed should be promptly undertaken. That again was a matter not dependent on finance.

UNITY IN INDIA'S CULTURE

Diwakar's Plea For Revival Of Country's Music And Literature

MADRAS, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.). Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in an informal address to the staff of the Madras station of the All-India Radio today asked them to help in the revival of Indian culture which was "mighty in music and literature."

India's cultural unity had been stronger than her political unity and even her geographical unity. There is no purpose in talking of South Indian culture, Kannada culture, Tamil culture and so on", Mr. Diwakar said. "We should think in terms of the whole of Indian culture. To continue to be one nation, we should not think in terms of linguistic cultures. Loyalty to one single nation and one culture gives the necessary unity for building a great future."

Baldev Singh At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.). India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh arrived here this afternoon by air from Delhi.

MAGNA CHARTA RETURNS TO ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (USIS): After two years on public display in the U.S. Library of Congress, the only complete original copy extant of the revised Magna Carta of 1225 A.D., one of mankind's great statements of human liberty, was returned to British custody on Thursday.

U.S. secret servicemen will guard the document, insured for more than 200,000 dollars until its custodian, Dr. A. J. Collins of the British Museum, boards ship in New York.

An exact facsimile of the Lacock Abbey Magna Carta, whose famous guarantee of "due process of law" was incorporated in the U.S. Constitution, will remain on exhibit in the Library of Congress as a gift from the British Museum.

MINISTERIALIST BID TO CAPTURE NAGPUR P.C.C

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24

A meeting of the general committee of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has been convened to meet at the Nagpur P. C. C. office at 2 p.m. on 2nd January, 1949 to consider the no-confidence resolution signed by 27 members against Shri Kunnumwar, President, P.C.C. A battle royal is expected on that day between the Nagpur group and the Wardha group. Shri Punamchandji Ranka who did not contest his re-election to the 'gadi' of the P.C.C. has gone to Wardha group. The changing of the side by Shri Ranka has considerably strengthened the Wardha group and a very keen and close fight is expected.

As the elections to the Assembly are approaching, efforts are being made by the ministerial group to capture the P.C.C. It is apparent that whosoever holds the reins of the P.C.C. would be able to set up candidates for the ensuing elections to the Provincial and Central Assemblies. Therefore, it is but natural that some of the ministers are taking keen interest in day to day politics of the P.C.C.

TO KNOW GREAT DIVINE THROUGH LOVE

Dr. Jayakar On Secret Of Art

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24 (API).—Presiding over the fourth session of the All-India Music Conference in Calcutta today, Dr. M. R. Jayakar appealed to all lovers of music to protect the fine art from external and internal aggression.

The secret of the art, he said, was to know the great divine through love. But there was great danger and the lovers of music must protect it.

The world condition today, he said, was destroying culture all around, the latest being the aggression of the Dutch on the people of Indonesia only three days ago. It was only an illustration of the forces which had been let loose in the present-day world by suppressing everything that was high and glorious in human sentiments.

Journalists Find A New Truman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, (Reuter): A new Truman is emerging. Veteran correspondents who have been covering the press conference of President Truman ever since he became President in 1945 say that they are deeply impressed by the new notes of self-confidence and authority which characterise his comments on national and international affairs since his dramatic re-election last November.

A year ago, President Truman seemed either cautious or nervously on the defensive at his press conferences. He contented himself with a "yes" or a "no" in answer to questions and seemed breathlessly relieved if he reached the end of a conference without having given offence to a Cabinet member or a foreign power.

Like President Roosevelt, he lectures the newspapermen on their failings, particularly the columnists who almost unanimously predicted his defeat by the Republican candidate, Governor Thomas Dewey, at last November election.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Languages, Scripts & National Unity

(By T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI).

The Report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee has had a mixed reception. On a matter in which diverse interests are involved, a mixed reception is to be expected. I personally agree with their recommendation that the division of the country into linguistic provinces should be postponed. As far as their reasons have been brought out in the Press summary, the full report not being yet available, I am inclined generally to agree in the reasons they have given for their recommendation. Linguistic provinces need not however be ruled out. Linguistic and administrative considerations may in many cases coincide. Where they do not, administrative considerations will have to prevail. As to their recommendation that the cities of Madras and Bombay should be maintained as open cities and not to be included in either of the divided provinces, it seems to me a mistaken one.

WANTED COMMON LANGUAGE
Many who have expressed themselves in favour of a division of the country into linguistic provinces are, some expressly and some tacitly, in favour of all provincial activities being carried on in the provincial language. If India is to be a confederation of Provinces and States, the idea may pass, though even then a common language will be necessary. If India is to be a true Federation of Provinces and States, that will not do.

U.S.A. has imposed English as the language of people drawn from all parts of Europe and even of Asia, with their diverse languages, welding them all into loyal and devoted citizens in the second generation. Switzerland has three languages. But that is a small country, and many if not all people might know all three languages. In India which is a vast country with as many as fifteen major languages, unity cannot be maintained without a common language. The cultural unity that we had in the pre-British days was built up by the Sanskrit language and its religious and cultural literature. The political unification of the country during the British period was effected through English as common language. Whether another language could not have equally served is not a point now for consideration, though my own view is that no other language could have served as well. If it were possible to carry on with English, as during the British period, it would simplify our problems very much. There are enlightened men among us who desire that we should not break with the past in this respect and should continue to retain English in its present position. But they are few and an overwhelming majority of our people will reject that view. I have expressed the same view as Dr. Rajendra Prasad that it would be unthinkable that an independent India should agree to use a foreign tongue for all time as our common language for all purpose. I have no doubt that we should have deeply versed scholars not only in English but also in French, German and even Russian for scientific as well as for cultural purposes. How can we neglect their literary treasure, when we find them carrying on researches into our ancient literature and getting our great epics translated into their language? But necessary as it may be to have men with wide interests making available to us the treasures in other languages, we cannot afford to confess that for all time the assistance of English is necessary for the conduct of all our national activities. To a correspondent who objected to my calling English a foreign tongue at this time of day, my reply was that even if some of us attained a certain proficiency in English and were at home in its use, it was a foreign tongue for the common folk and it would be no credit to the education we have received if we had become incapable of using the mother tongue for the purpose of education.

WHICH LANGUAGE WILL REPLACE ENGLISH?

The question for our consideration is, do we or do we not require an Indian language to take the place of English in our lives today. Would it serve our national purpose if we allowed each Province to conduct all its activities in its own language. Anyone who has watched the pronouncements of our patriotic men will realise that what they want is that every man in the Province should be able to follow all that is happening in the Province, proceedings in the

legislature and in the Courts and all public affairs, whether they relate to provincial or central or world matters; and, therefore, the provincial languages should be used for all purposes. When writing this I had the pronouncements like those of Mr. Konda Venkatapiah in mind. But since writing the above, we have the weighty pronouncement of the Congress President. This is what he says:

"Its (the Federal) basis is provincial autonomy and the Federation is formed by the grouping TOGETHER OF CERTAIN POWERS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED BY THE PROVINCES. Each such provincial unit has to build up its own INTERNAL STRENGTH BY ITS OWN UNAIDED RESOURCES. Only the units must be PROVIDED WITH SUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES of marshalling all their resources by their own genius."

I will not pause to criticise this conception of our Federation if the residuary power is vested in the centre, this is not a correct conception of the nature of our Federation. The Centre gives powers to the Provinces, not the Provinces to the Centre. If Provinces confer powers on the centre, who is to give them "suitable opportunities?" But let me go on to a more important statement: "Such a genius can express itself in the mother tongue. Hence the need to carve out INSTITUTIONS, EDUCATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE, WHICH TRANSACT ALL THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS THROUGH THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE. THAT IS THE RATIONALE of redistribution of India into linguistic provinces."

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

I ask the people who take this view to consider the following matters

What is to be the language of the Federal Legislature and of Federal Legislation? How are the people of the various Provinces to know what has been done by that legislature which will control and govern a by-no-means negligible area of their lives? What is to be the language of the Federal and Supreme Court? What is to be the language of the Central Government? As I have said, the assumption of the Provincialists is that all should be able to understand everything that goes on around them. Life would be intolerable not only for the common man but also for the highly educated if they should aspire to learn everything for themselves. In all countries in even the most enlightened of them having put the men of their choice at the top, the common man do not worry about anything unless it knocks directly at their door.

In Provinces can we afford to let everything go on in the provincial language? What is to be the language of the legislation? Is the Supreme Court to have legislation and judgments of High Courts translated to them in cases that go up from the High Court? Are we to have Law Reports of decisions of the High Court and of the Supreme Court? If so, what is to be the language of the Reports?

What is to be the language of the inter-provincial correspondence and of the All-India Conferences for all sorts of purposes, scientific, cultural, political etc?

CREATING DIFFICULTIES

It is said that the desire for unity will not in any way be affected by the linguistic division of the country. I entertain no doubt that those who are for immediate linguistic division are as good patriots as those who are against it. They desire equally a strong close-knit centre. But their immediate aspirations are ill-calculated to produce the result they have at heart. On the other hand, they will produce just the opposite result. It is in this sense that I understood the discerning comment of Mr. Louis Fisher that India has as yet no system of compulsory education which will secure a common language for all India in a very short time. I rather think that the fact that English language serves them now in all spheres, in the local and central legislatures and in the Constituent Assembly and even for Congress Presidential addresses and discussions, and they feel no present inconvenience, blinds their judgment to the plight in which we shall be in an India in which we have dispensed with English and have no language

to take its place. Language is one of the most important of cementing factors. It is not, therefore, surprising that the idea of a provincial language should appeal so strongly to the provincialists. But it is not tempered by the recognition that a national language is equally necessary to maintain the solidarity of the people within the Federation on which ultimately depends even the prosperity of the component parts. In a Federation it is necessary to maintain the balance between the Federal and the Local in the interests of both. That mind of the Provincialists should be so engrossed with the local concerns is a danger to the Federal State and to the Provinces alike.

In the circumstances in which Federations came into existence, some States have started with a strong centre slowly correcting their one-sidedness. In other instances the units were strong initially and slowly the central strength was built up. We had a unitary State turned into a Federation with a strong centre in 1935. Any steps calculated to liquidate the strength of the Centre in an all-engrossing Provincialism is to create new difficulties in addition to the difficulties that already exist.

National Language

As we must replace English by an Indian language to serve as an All-India language, the choice is between Hindi and Hindustani. To my mind the rivalry is meaningless. Hindi is all or nearly all Sanskrit. Hindustani has Persian and Arabic words also. Words of these latter languages, which have become part of the spoken language of the North, must remain, having acquired, as it were, an Indian domicile. Domicile which we support as to citizens must apply to words also. If hereafter we have to add to our vocabulary in the wide and ever-widening world of our ideas, let us go to Sanskrit except when we decide to retain the words current in the international world. The national language, by whatever name we designate it, should become the possession of many if not all people. When the dissemination of that language reaches the level that English has now reached in India, we shall be in a position to move the whole burden on to that language. Until then the language that has helped to knit us together in the world of politics must continue to keep us together. Only so can we escape slipping down the slope of provincialism with the arduous task again of building up nationalism, and that only by an imposition from above as in the case of English. It requires all the care that the Central Government can vest to prevent the slipping down.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

People who have spoken on this question of linguistic provinces have all conscious or unconscious bias. A very few, like Dr. C. R. Reddy though strongly in favour of linguistic provinces, are willing to subordinate it to the needs of immediate time and circumstance. Bengal has its claims against Bihar and so has Orissa also. The Andhra has its claim for a separate province, besides claim against Orissa. I think Malabar and Karnataka have just become conscious of the need to have separate provinces of their own though their capacity to sustain the financial burden is doubtful. The Maharashtra is already divided between Bombay and C.P. As I heard their case in Bombay the Maharashtrians say that the Bombay province might remain as it is, but that if Gujarat wants to carve out a Maha-Gujarat of their own, they can not ask for Bombay being kept a separate division for their benefit. The Bombay City must then go to the Maharashtra. There is not, and there cannot be, a claim of Gujaratis to the city of Bombay as part of Gujarat, because Gujarat is far away to the north of the Narmada. The Andhra, perhaps not all of them—put forward a claim to Madras. This is really unsustainable. Even if these cities are allotted to the Provinces to which they naturally belong, they are open to others also. Gujaratis, Marwadis, Malayalees and Karnatakas live in Madras but they do not claim any right to the City. Bombay is an almost international city. Such a state of things does not prevent their belonging to one group in a linguistic set-up.

FUTURE OF MADRAS

The Committee have recommended the separation of the cities from both the divided provinces. Recognising as they do the difficulties in the way of choosing and equipping a new capital for these divided provinces, it is wrong

to multiply the difficulties unnecessarily. Where two capitals may be necessary, they direct four new capitals to be equipped. Now, what about the High Court in Madras? Does it function for the new provinces from outside their areas? Or, are the two Provinces to have High Courts in their new capitals, the Madras Courts being abolished? What becomes then of the equipment of a Capital city of a great Province? Who is to feed the University separated from the Provinces whose resources supported them? Can the residents of the city of Madras also claim residential rights in their respective provinces? say, in Tanjore, or Godavari? The city has developed as an organ functioning as the heart of the Province, and its separation from both Provinces is to weaken alike the City and the Province where it really belongs. In my second memorandum to the Committee, I have given reasons why the Madras City belongs to the Tamilnad. Ancient literature, the evidence of the Imperial Gazetteer compiled before any agitation for linguistic divisions, the language of its primitive inhabitants, and lastly the predominance of the Tamil population of the City support the Tamil claim. That the Ruler of Chandragiri who granted the Madras area to the East India Company was an Andhra is true. Tamils have ruled over Andhra areas and Andhras have ruled over Tamil areas. The Naiks of Madura were Andhras and Vijayanagar had South India and even a part of Ceylon. If these considerations are to settle the question, there ought to be no division of Andhra and Tamilnad Provinces at all.

DEVANAGRI-SCRIPT

One word about scripts. Some one script must be chosen for the national language. Devanagari is the script most widely known all over India. I am not for scrapping or superseding the local scripts for the provincial languages. Let them continue in their respective areas. I do not like the suggestion that the Gujarati script is simpler and, therefore, it should be adopted. Nor again do I like the attempts to modify Devanagari for what is called simplification which I find in the pages of the *Triveni*. If we are willing to give up all sentiment in the matter, there is the Roman script extensively used by the Orientalists and which some of us read with a facility next only to Devanagari. If the script is to be one that can be written without frequent pen-lifts, the Roman script is indicated. A conveniently simple typewriter for the script would also suggest the Roman script. The existing English typewriters would only require two more symbols a dash above the letter and a dot below it for all sounds in Sanskrit. I may add that I have used the English typewriter even for Tamil.

Devanagari is a world script for Sanskrit though the Roman as a script has more vogue in the world. Sentiment will be irresistible in this matter. Devanagari will be preferred by most peoples for the national language. In the long run, two scripts for the national language will be inconvenient, for the people and for the Government alike. Just as the Provincial learns his own and Devanagari script so let the Muslim learn Urdu script for his private use and Devanagari also for national purposes.

No Foul Play In Laurence Duggan's Death

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Police Commissioner, Arthur Waulander, of New York, has reported to Mayor William Odwyer that detectives have failed to find any traces of foul play surrounding the death of Mr. Laurence Duggan, the former State Department official.

Mr. Duggan 43 fell sixteen floors on Monday night from the office, in New York, of the Institute of International Education, of which he was President.

Mr. Waulander's report added that the investigator came to the conclusion that Mr. Duggan either fell accidentally or leaped to his death.

Don't Give Scope For Deserting Kashmir

NAGPUR, Dec. 25 (UPI): According to the *"Hitavada"*, the Government of India have issued a circular to all Provincial Governments suggesting that Kashmiris should not be entertained in the services under their control.

This step is taken, it is stated, to secure continued service of trained and skilled Kashmir nationals for their Government. Recently there has been migration of such officers from Kashmir, and this, stated to be hampering Kashmir's war effort.

NO BHAGWA ZENDA BUT TRI-COLOUR

KHANDWA, Dec. 25, (U. P. I.): Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier of C. P. and Berar, replying to a joint address presented to him by the Khandwa Municipality and Janapada Sabha today, referred to "the poisonous propaganda of the R. S. S." and declared that there could be only one flag, the national tri-colour flag and not Bhagwa Zenda. He cautioned against its secret working and anti-national propaganda.

The Premier appealed to the people to strengthen the hands of the Government against Communists and Socialists, whose activities, he said, were not in the interests of the country.

Thirty-Three Arrested In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Thirtythree R.S.S. volunteers who offered satyagraha, were arrested today from various parts of the city.

14 R.S.S. Workers Arrested

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): Fourteen R.S.S. workers were arrested this afternoon while offering Satyagraha and distributing unauthorised leaflets of the banned R.S.S. organisation. About 500 such leaflets were recovered from them.

R.S.S. Arrests In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Bombay city police took into custody today twelve R.S.S. volunteers thus bringing the total number of arrests made since the beginning of their "satyagraha campaign" on December 9 to 1,331.

"AZAD KASHMIR" BOAST

KARACHI, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): "I say it in all humility that we have achieved our main objective", said General Tariq, Commander of the "Azad Kashmir" forces, speaking at the annual review of the "Azad Military Transport Organisation" on the Kashmir situation.

"We set ourselves firstly to force the Maharaja to recognise the right of Kashmir to make their own choice between India and Pakistan", he said. "This was achieved during the early stages of the conflict."

"Our second objective was that the Indian Union should agree to the principle of popular sovereignty. This objective was achieved when India of her own accord approached the United Nations for arbitration on December 23, 1947."

"Our third objective was to turn the Kashmir conflict into an expensive war of attrition for India and to place a heavy drain on her national economy. We have achieved this objective also."

Dutch Plane Allowed To Take Off

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): A K. L. M. Plane which was detained at Dum Dum airport for some time yesterday, was later allowed to take off under the instructions of the Government of India.

K.L.M. Plane Reaches Batavia

BATAVIA, Dec. 25, (Reuter): A K. L. M. Skymaster, the last plane to leave Holland for Indonesia before the landing ban imposed by India, Pakistan and Ceylon, arrived here today after being delayed at Calcutta airport for 24 hours.

The usual Friday plane from Batavia did not leave yesterday.

PALESTINE CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS MASS

Church Sprinkles With War Signs

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Arab soldiers lounging against pillars in the Church of the nativity with rifles and tommyguns watched Christian worshippers celebrate this year's Christmas midnight-mass.

The Catholic Church of St. Catherine's where mass was offered was sprinkled throughout with signs of war.

Palestine police, revolvers strapped to their waists, and wearing distinctive black astrakhan caps kept a watchful eye on about 1,000 people who crowded into the cold, damp building.

The light blue headquarters of Sudanese soldiers, drab khaki of the Egyptians and the red and white of the Arab Legion Khafiyas (flowing headress all reminded worshippers from the Jewish side that they were only here as a special concession by the Arab Commander.

BHOPATKAR DEFENDS R. S. S.

Complains Of Misunderstanding And Pleads For New Approach

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (UPI)—"The Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S. are not the enemies of the newly won freedom of India, nor of the leaders in whose hands be at present the reins of the Government of the dominion of India", declared Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha while addressing a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha this afternoon.

He added: "We are whole-heartedly for not only strengthening the State but also for making its might and voice a potent factor in the decision of the world issues and in ensuring the future of Asia."

"We fully realize that our future is indissolubly linked up with the future of the dominion of India. But we are also painfully conscious of the fact that even now subtle attempts are being made to weaken the majority community and thereby to weaken the backbone of this dominion."

"It is obvious that the critics of the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S. are labouring under a misconception of their aims, objects and aspirations. Their approach is wrong and in consequence their opinions get perverted. Their criticism is unjustified in as much as it does not rest on facts but on mere surmises. The right way is to approach the leaders of these two organizations, to ascertain in detail their views in the right perspective and then to arrive at their own conclusions. I feel sure that if attempts are made in right earnestness to bring together the leaders of the different parties and to get them to discuss, in a friendly spirit, the plan of future action, in so far as our Dominion's internal and external policies and programmes are concerned, it should not go very difficult for them to discover a 'via media' whereby a common front can be created and all of them harnessed to the fulfilment of the objective of the front."

IN DEFENCE OF R.S.S.

Speaking in defence of the R.S.S. movement, he said: "It is really inexplicable as to why the powers that be should be hostile to an organization like the R.S.S., working for the consolidation of the Hindus as Hindus. The reasons assigned by some of its spokesmen for the ban placed on the R.S.S. and the incarceration of thousands of young men for its breach are too peurile to need any refutation at my hands. They have even gone to the length of Hitler-like threatening the fall of thunderbolt of the power and authority in their hands on the R.S.S. movement. Their whole attitude is a negation of the very fundamental freedoms of expression, association and worship for which they boast that they worked and suffered."

EMPRESS MILLS' NOTICE TO STRIKERS

NAGPUR, Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): The management of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, this evening put up a fresh notice announcing that in view of a large number of weavers having intimated the management that they are willing to resume work, the mills will restart from Monday.

The notice further says that only those who are willing to resume work on the basis of the award will be allowed to resume work. Workmen who may have any complaints to represent will be given an opportunity to state them and that disciplinary action will be taken against those who refuse to abide by the Award of the Industrial Tribunal.

Four Gurkhas Killed

SINGAPORE, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Four Gurkhas were killed and 13 others wounded in a clash with insurgents in the jungle at Tanjong Rambutan, in Perak, today.

DACCA, Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): The police raided the house of Mr. Smritikanta Chatterjee, Dacca correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the entry of which in East Bengal was banned several months ago. It is understood that nothing prejudicial, excepting a few copies of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from files maintained by Mr. Chatterjee was taken away by the police.

NEED FOR UNITED KARNATAK

Diwakar's Call To Kannadigas

MADRAS, Dec. 25 (API)—The need for a United Karnatak was stressed by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, replying to an address of welcome presented to him under the auspices of the Karnataka Sevak Sangh this afternoon.

Whatever the conclusions of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, if the 75 lakhs of Kanarese people of Mysore and the 75 lakhs outside joined together and made a united demand for a Unified Karnataka province with the Maharaja of Mysore as its constitutional head, it would be readily conceded, said Mr. Diwakar.

"It is the duty of the Kannadigas", he said, "to keep the ideal of unity in view and strive for the same with faith and farsightedness". He, however, cautioned them to eschew communalism and narrow provincialism and to have the larger interest of India at heart.

Mr. Diwakar inaugurated the Documentary Film Festival at the All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition this evening.

Information Ministers To Meet

MADRAS, Dec. 25 (API)—A conference of Information Ministers of Provinces and States will be held in Bombay under the Chairmanship of Mr. R.R. Diwakar, India's Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting during the second week of January it is understood.

Pious Are One Brotherhood, Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): In a Christmas message to the Bulletin published by the Christ Church, Delhi, the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says: "My greetings and best wishes to all professing Christians on this great day dedicated to love and hope. Christ is loved and revered by all people in India, whatever their ceremonial form of worship might be. The pious are one brotherhood whatever form of faith they follow."

KALYAN MUNICIPAL GRIEVANCE

Mr. V. V. Subba Rao, Secretary, Kalyan City Congress Committee has issued the following statement regarding Kalyan Municipal affairs.

The Municipality is quite indifferent to improving its deteriorated financial condition resulting non-execution of its important obligatory duties towards the public as water supply, drainage system and better sanitary conditions, etc.

The Municipality has utterly failed to keep the roads well repaired and maintain the gutter system properly. The used water from houses flow regularly on the several roads of the city as there are no gutters at all, where thickly populated people reside.

Despite the unsatisfactory financial condition the Municipality has indulged in extravagant expenditure and disregarded the interests of rate payers. Supervision is nil absolutely and collection work is extremely unsatisfactory. No efficient steps have been taken to maintain a satisfactory standard of sanitation in the city of Kalyan where nearly a lakh of people reside.

As far as I know there is no defalcation of Municipal money but utter mismanagement of Municipal affairs prevail in the Municipal Administration.

One of the reasons for the deterioration of the Municipal Administration seems to be Councillors hankering after posts like Presidents, Vice-presidents, Chairman of different Committees, etc., and to do this parties are formed and real public work is neglected on account of rivalries between the parties. After the cyclone when the electricity failed 20 Kiteson lights were put in different localities. This was done at a cost of about Rs. 100 per day, but even in this matter the lights used to be put by 9 to 10 p.m. and generally they were out by midnight. There was nobody to check this and this can be pointed out as glaring example of the mismanagement by the Municipal authorities as it actually meant waste of public money. Same is the case with the repairs of the roads. Repair work was taken in hand and all of a sudden suspended for weeks together thus putting the public to the unnecessary harassment of walking over unpressed stones.

I therefore request the Government of Bombay to execute enquiries immediately and take over the Administration of Kalyan Borough Municipality and work for the betterment of the citizens of Kalyan.

I also learn the public of Kalyan are shortly going to start agitation on the subject.

125,000 FINE FOR ILLEGAL EXPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25. Great stir prevails amongst commercial community of Northern Gujarat as a magistrate heavily fined three tobacco merchants of Chanasama, trading centre of North Gujarat, for illegal export of tobacco. One of the merchants was fined Rs. 125,000. It is alleged that a clique of several merchants was engaged in this illegal export. Prosecution against several others is pending.

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25 (UPI)—A third All India Trade Union was christened as the Hind Mazdoor Sabha under the auspices of the United Labour Conference held in Calcutta and a constitution of the new Union was adopted at a meeting of the delegates today. "Mr. R. S. Ruiker presided.

The conference also adopted a resolution demanding immediate increase of dearness allowance of workers and protesting against the policy of the Government in not implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain.

United Labour Conference Fails

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): A joint statement issued tonight by several Trade Unionists announced that the United Labour Conference that commenced here yesterday had failed to achieve its objective.

The statement runs as follows: "The United Labour Conference that was convened at Calcutta on the 24th and 25th December by various political parties and independent Trade Unionists had failed to achieve its objective."

Two Crore Housing Programme For Bombay

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25 (API)—Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing Government of Bombay who was in Ahmedabad for the last two days, told the A.P.I. as soon as the Housing Bill is constituted under the Bombay Housing Act which is awaiting the assent of the Governor-General, the administration of the Housing Department will be entrusted to it. Though the Housing Department has no more funds for the next year's housing programme, provision of about rupees two crores will be made by the Bombay Government by raising a loan or by some other method. I hope to raise the question of housing at the forthcoming Labour Ministers' Conference to be held in Delhi and press the Government of India to make funds available for housing. We have to build houses for refugees also."

Women's Reception To Mrs. Pandit

HYDERABAD, Dec. 25 (API)—About a dozen women's organisations of Hyderabad accorded a joint reception to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to Moscow, when she visited the Lady Hydari Club this morning.

Mrs. Pandit was garlanded on behalf of the various women's organisations which included two women's labour associations affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Addressing a gathering of over a thousand women, Mrs. Pandit said it was her first visit to Hyderabad. She said she was now going to Moscow and she expected to be there for at least three months. If after that she was invited, she would certainly try to visit Hyderabad again.

Mechanised Santa Claus For Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (Reuter): British and American airlift planes were dropping into Berlin with clockwork regularity today loaded with coal and food despite heavy new clouds which threatened snow.

"Christmas Day for us this year means just the chance of playing mechanised Santa Claus on a really big scale" an American pilot commented this morning. The American Vice-President-elect Mr. Alben W. Barkley and United States Air Secretary, Mr. Stuart Symington were expected to land at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin today. They are making a Christmas inspection of the airlift.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad, 11, 2006.
Muslim: Safar 24, 1368.
Parsi: Tir 25, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset: 18-0 p.m.
High tide: 07-56, 21-50.
Low tide: 02-25, 14-50.

Today's Engagements

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "Physics and Metaphysics of Atom". Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." Free training in Yoga. All invited. 52, Shivaji Park, today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

UNVEILING MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT: A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi will be unveiled by Sjt. S. K. Patil, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), today, at Sirdar High School, 12th Lane, Khetwadi.

IN AID OF JAIN PATHASHALA SCHOOL: Variety entertainment programme in aid of Shree C. V. O. D. Jain Pathashala High School, by the children of the school will be held today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Sunderbai Hall.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Sjt. Dwijendranath Sanyal will speak on "The Language of Music" with demonstration, on Sunday (today), at 6 p.m., at Podar College, Matunga.

LECTURE ON GITA: Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Santa Cruz, a Lecture on "The Teachings of Bhagwata Gita" will be delivered by Shree Ganpatrao Talwar, in Bajajwadi, Santa Cruz, at 9-30 a.m., today, when public are invited to attend.

SEVA DAL RALLY: Rally of the Rashtriya Seva Dal volunteers at Shivaji Park, at 4-30 p.m., today. Acharya Bhagwat, will preside.

KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: Public Meeting at 4 p.m., today, in the Municipal Council Hall to inaugurate a Homeopathic Study Circle Kalyan Branch. Dr. B. K. Modak, ex-President of the Kalyan Municipality, will preside. Dr. C. M. Lakdavalva will address the meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Christ in you: Message of Christmas" is the subject of public lecture, at 6-15 p.m., today, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

HIS HOLINESS THE AGA KHAN CELEBRATIONS: On the unique occasion of the longest Imam of His Highness the Aga Khan, there will be an attractive fireworks display by Messrs. Ismail S. Morani and Gulam Ali S. Morani, proprietors of the Morani fireworks, of Andheri, at Aga Hall, Nisbit Road, Bombay, this (Sunday) evening.

IMPROVING SALES TAX MACHINERY

Two-Day Conference Opens In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Improvement in the Government's Sales Tax machinery and betterment of the conditions of the departmental staff are two important subjects on the agenda of the All Bombay Province Sales Tax Staff Conference whose two-day session began today.

Fifty-eight delegates from the various district Sales Tax offices discussed this afternoon the resolutions to be moved at the open session of the Conference on Sunday, when Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, is scheduled to address the staffers.

The open session will begin tomorrow, at 2 p.m., and after two hours the Conference will hear the Finance Minister.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, has also been invited to address the session.

MADRAS, Dec. 24 (A.P.I.): The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Central Banana research station in the province at a cost of Rs. 1,88,000 and the employment of necessary staff for five years. The location of the station will be decided shortly.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Dec. 26.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Kirtan) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin recital) 9-0 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal music) 9-30 Shankarrao Mohite (Vocal music) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Shivkumar Shukla (Vocal music) 12-15 "Chaitari Norton" Drama in Gujarati written by Venibhai Purohit 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal music) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 2-10 Ernst Von Dohnanyi (Piano) 4-20 Sardar Mansoor 4-40 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 5-0 Sundaramma Raghaviah (Vocal music) 5-15 Gammat Jammatt Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sardar Mansoor 6-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 6-45 S. K. Abhyankar (Khayal vilambit) 7-0 Gottuvadyam Recital By Ponnuswami 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Bal Gandharv 7-30 Shivkumar Shukla (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin recital) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Symphony Orchestras of America.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Gurjar Misra Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Nnu Muzumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
8-0 p.m. Nnu Muzumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Kirtan) 9-0 Shivkumar Shukla (Vocal music) 10-0 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin recital) 10-30 Shankarrao Mohite (Vocal music)

HARIKATHA RECITALS IN MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Ramana Sachidananda Samaj, Matunga, Vidwan Vijayaraghava Baghavathar of Manargudi and party gave a series of four 'Harikathas' in connection with Ramana Jayanti celebrations. The Harikathas mainly centred round the life and philosophy of Salvaite and Vaishnavite saints, and the highlight of the series was the presentation of the career of Sadasiva Brahman, whose name is a by-word in Sanskrit literature. This is the first time when the life of this saint has been presented as a Harikatha, and the Baghavathar showed his skill in research and scholarship not only by giving historicity to the story by drawing parallels from the life of contemporaries of the saint, but also by using his own inimitable Sanskrit compositions and songs as the material for authentic presentation. His stylisation of the saint's songs in high classic tunes was original and was much appreciated. The Baghavathar prefaced the series of Harikathas by a lecture on Salva Siddhanta philosophy and its evolution through the ages, and he paid tribute to the Dharmapuram Mutt for its literary and research activities in making available to moderns the philosophy of old masters in readable books and journals. Apart from the Harikathas, the Ramana Sachidananda Samaj arranged a ten-day programme of concerts, and lectures to celebrate the Ramana Jayanti.

REWA, Dec. 24 (A.P.I.): Rulers of thirty-five states which have formed the Vindhya Pradesh Union resolved to strongly oppose the merger of Vindhya Pradesh with any province at a meeting of rulers held at Nowgong, H. H. Maharaja of Rewa Rajpramukh of Vindhya Pradesh presiding.

A resolution expressing full confidence in Shri Avadheshpratap Singh Prerna Minister of Vindhya Pradesh was also adopted. Maharaja Panna was appointed Convener of Committee appointed to settle disputes regarding property of these rulers.

From the Studios

NEW THEATRES

New Pictures In The Making

"Mantramugdha", Banaful's famous story, is scheduled for release at Calcutta early next month. It is directed by Bimal Roy. The cast contains names like Mira Sarkar, Reba Bose, Sunil Das Gupta, Jiben Bose, Kali Sarkar, Saktipada Bhaduri, Indu Mukherjee, Roma Nehru, Manarama (Sr.) Chabi Roy and many others. The film contains a few Rabindra Sangits and dance sequences of newer conception. Music has been done by R. C. Boral.

"Chhota Bhai"

Director Kartic Chatterjee has almost completed the shootings of "Chhota Bhai" (adapted from "Ramer Sumati" by Sarat Chandra). The cast includes the famous Molina in the role of the affectionate Bhabhi, little naughty boy Sukkur in the role of the truant Ram. Maya Bose plays the role of the maid servant with equal kick and vigour as she did in "Ramer Sumati". Palmahendra comes in the role of the elder brother. Rajlaxmi (Sr.) appears in the same role as "Ramer Sumati".



Manorama, the "Vamp" in Director Ram Narayan Dave's "Chakori", now nearing completion at Mohan Studios.

MEENA IN "MEENA"

Roop Shorey, the well known producer-director of the Punjab, has now launched his production activities in Bombay.

His first picture under the banner of Shorey Film is 'Meena', starring Meena who is already popular in the film circles. Also in the cast are Motilal, Kuldeep, Mohana and Majnu. The songs are written by Azib Kashmiri, Vinod has been entrusted with the music and the direction is undertaken by Roop Shorey himself.

"VIDYA"

Next Change At Excelsior

One more picture starring Suraiya, popular song-bird of the screen, is booked as the next attraction at the Excelsior. This film, by Jeet Productions, offers not only Suraiya but stars like Maya Bannerji, Dev Anand, Amir Karnataki, Ghulam Mohamed and others in a story that has a social angle and entertainment.

"ZIDDI"

Bombay Talkies Picture Awaits Release

Adapted to the screen from a famous novel by Ismat Chughtai, Bombay Talkies' latest picture "Ziddi" is reported to be primarily a character study of representatives of two generations who hold diametrically opposite views on practically everything. Producers Ashok Kumar and Savak Vacha and



Suraiya in "Vidya"

director Shaid Lateef have taken great care to maintain a high standard of entertainment—so goes an advance report. The case of this social includes Kamini Kaushal, Dev Anand, Veera, Nawab, Indu, Kuldeep, Mohsin and Pratimadevi. Khemchandra Prakash, noted for his combination of classical music with popular tunes is responsible for the musical score in "Ziddi". Having gone through the censors, this picture is awaiting an early release in Bombay.

TWO MORE PICTURES

At their garden Studios at Malad, Bombay Talkies' two more pictures under production are making rapid headway. Kamal Amrohi is directing "Mahal", a subject said to have been so far not touched by any Indian producer. It features Ashok Kumar with Madhu Bala, Vijay Laxmi and Kanu Roy.

Nitin Bose is busy with his production tentatively called "Rajani" for the theme of which he has derived his inspiration from Bakim Chandra's famous novel of the same name. The gifted poet and critic Rajani Kant Das, who wrote the screen-play of "Milan", has again wielded his pen in writing the screen-play of this picture which is being produced in Hindi as well as in Bengali.



Sudha Rao, as she appears in Popular Productions' socio-musical comedy "Janmapatri", due shortly.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily-weather summary for Saturday, (25th inst.):—

Yesterday's western disturbance over the west Punjab has passed away. Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures were slightly below normal in the East Punjab, North Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 26TH:—Isolated light showers may occur in North-East Assam.—Night temperatures may fall slightly in the Central Provinces and the East United Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during past 24 hours from 1st inst. and departure from normal recorder at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Saturday:—
Ahmedabad 88 62 0 0 0, Allahabad 74 50 0 0 minus 0.4, Baroda 92 52 0 0 0, BOMBAY 89 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 79 53 0 0 minus 0.2, Delhi 69 42 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 81 53 0 0 minus 0.3, Kanpur (U. P.) 73 45 0 0 minus 0.2, Karachi nil, Lahore 69 38 0 1.5 plus 1.2, Lucknow 74 48 0 0 minus 0.3, Nagpur 83 52 0 0 minus 0.4, Poona 85 51 0 0 minus 0.1, Quetta nil, Surat 94 57 0 0 0.

South China Will Defy Communists

MOVE FOR ANTI-RED FEDERATION

Soong Sounds Provincial Satraps And Warlords

HONGKONG, Dec. 25 (P.P.A.) The Leftist 'Far Eastern Bulletin' reported today that definite moves are under way to form an Anti-Red Federation of the South China Provinces in preparation for an anticipated downfall of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

SOONG'S MOVE

The "Bulletin" said that T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung and former Chinese Premier, is the central figure in the negotiations which are reportedly being going on for the past month with governors and warlords of neighbouring provinces.

It said that the nucleus of the Federation has already been established among the five provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Hunan and Fukien. All the five reportedly have agreed upon a mutual military assistance pact and the integration of intelligence activities as well as economic co-operation.

The "Bulletin" said that a number of other provinces were seeking ways for the forming of autonomous blocs and alliances.

It said that success of Soong's efforts hinged on two main questions:

Firstly, to what extent the United States and other powers would be interested.

Secondly, would the numerous warlords be able to submerge their own interests sufficiently to form a solid effective bloc.

It also pointed out that the Harvard educated Soong was regarded as the "natural successor" to Chiang as the "head of the anti-Communist regime in a greatly dwindled territory."

Chekking, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan and Formosa were listed as the other provinces which may ally themselves with the Federation.

The "Bulletin" recalled that Soong last week conferred in Hong Kong with General Lung Yun, war lord of Yunnan, who arrived here after escaping from Nanking surveillance.

It also said that Soong was trying to obtain the military services of American-trained General Sun Li-jen, who is presently directing the National Government's training programme in Formosa.

REDS CHANGE TACTICS

SHANGHAI, Dec. 25, (Reuter) The possibility of the Chinese Communists having changed their military strategy on the Central China front was expressed by observers here today as the lull persisted in the Pengpu sector above Nanking.

At the same time a new Communist drive in North Hupeh has gathered momentum.

These observers asserted it would come as no surprise to them if the Hupeh offensive should prove the beginning of a major detour movement to cut off the retreat of the Government forces to South China.

Such an aim would be achieved by the occupation of the thinly manned strategic Central Yangtze port of Hankow—and with it virtual control of the Canton-Hankow Railway—and then an eastward drive through practically undefended territory to the coast below Shanghai after crossing the Yangtze river somewhere in Hupeh the observers said.

CAPITAL GETS A CHANGE

This strategy would mean a delay of several weeks in the capture of both Nanking and Shanghai but on the other hand it was agreed it was likely to speed up the conclusion of the civil war is complete successful.

In any event the Communists are believed to be in no particular hurry to seal off Shanghai as a Government supply port, because much-needed material is said to be filtering through to them through a well organized network of agents in and around the city.

In this connection Tsingtao, the only major centre in Government hands in the Communist-controlled Shantung Province, was reported to

(Continued on Page 17.)

THAKIN NU'S TERMS TO INDIANS IN BURMA

RANGOON, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Premier Thakin Nu declared today that Indians in Burma who preferred to maintain political connection with the mother country would not be entitled to the privileges due to Burmese citizens.

Addressing the second annual session of the All-Burma India Congress, the Premier said Indians who identified themselves with the Burmese and who understood the Burmese point of view could adopt Burmese citizenship, subject to the provisions of the constitution.

Thakin Nu added that the Government would do its best to assist other Indian nationals in Burma "in their lawful avocation." He appealed to the Indians to "rise above their self-interest and live together in an atmosphere of amity and goodwill with Burma."

U.N. 'Good Offices' Committee Takes Action

BOTH SIDES IN INDONESIA ASKED TO CEASE FIRE

Juliana Says Dutch Operations Are For Realisation Of Four Freedoms

BATAVIA, Dec. 25 (Reuter): The United Nations Good Offices Committee today delivered to the Dutch and Republican Delegations copies of yesterday's Security Council resolution calling on both sides in Indonesia "to cease hostilities forthwith."

The Committee asked both parties to "keep the Committee immediately fully and currently informed of steps taken by your Government in compliance with the resolution."

It also asked both parties to facilitate the movement of military observers to areas where fighting had been in progress and to permit the Committee's aircraft to move freely in Java and Sumatra. The Dutch authorities were told by the Committee that "the President of the Republic and members of his Government be given all facilities to issue directions from Jogjakarta, or from such other centre as they may desire, to end hostilities."

REPUBLICANS RETREATING?

The Dutch Army Communiqué today said a Dutch column had penetrated deep into the Lawoe Mountain Range East of Soerakarta, in Central Java, and had occupied Tawangharjo. This would indicate that even in the

EXPLORING THE ANTARCTIC

Mixed Expedition To Spend Two Years On Queen Maud Land

OSLO, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Fourteen men of a mixed British, Norwegian, Swedish expedition will spend two years on the Antarctic mainland in an expedition which will set out late next year.

One of the most important items of research to be carried out during the 1950-51 season is an investigation of great regions, free from snow and ice, which were shown in air photographs taken in January 1939.

Equipment will include a helicopter for reconnaissance and tracked vehicles besides the traditional dog sledges. The Norwegian whaling fleet will help transport of supplies.

EDITION TO COST £150,000. The expedition will be to Queen Maud Land which lies between the Falkland Islands dependencies and the Australian Antarctic territory. It will sail from Norway around mid-November next year.

The total cost of the expedition is expected to be about £150,000. According to details now available, the Norwegian Government is prepared to provide the larger part of this.

Latest instruments, including radar, will be used for meteorological investigations throughout the expedition. Weather reports will be sent out daily, probably through Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, for co-ordination with weather reports of the British Falkland Islands dependencies survey expedition.

No Hindu Gods In Films

MADRAS, Dec. 25, (A.P.L.): The question of prohibiting film actors from playing the roles of Hindu Gods in films is now under the consideration of the Government of Madras, it is learned.

HYDERABAD GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

The Prime Minister made it clear that it was not a matter of pleasure for them to have a military Government in this part of the Indian Union when popular Governments were functioning in every other State and Province. Hyderabad was a great responsibility, on them, he said, and they could not afford to take a hasty step which might lead to deterioration in the general conditions in the State. They had to move with utmost caution. Once all chances, or possibilities of trouble in the State had disappeared and lasting peace and security was established, then alone they could debate the question of continuance or discontinuance of the military Government.

WARNING TO COMMUNISTS

Continuing Pandit Nehru gave a stern warning to Hyderabad Communists and declared that they should not dream of spreading their cult with force and violence as they had been doing. If they persisted in their violent activities they would be destroyed root and branch. The Union Government would be behind the Hyderabad Government in accomplishing this task, he declared.

Talking about Kisan, vis-a-vis Communist, the Prime Minister of India said: "Why have the Communists got a foothold in certain marked areas, and not everywhere?"

He asked the people to do a little of heart-searching to find an answer to this question. In these areas, he said, were sarikhas, samasthanas, jagirs and other forms of feudalism. There was the peasant who had been oppressed and suppressed. Conditions should be created to leave no chance to the reactionaries to exploit the people. The Military Government would bestir themselves and appoint a special committee to suggest relief measures in order to better their lot. Relief from indebtedness and immunity from ejectment would go a long way in ameliorating their conditions, he said.

PLEA FOR LAND REFORMS

Pandit Nehru pleaded for radical land reforms, in the State and de-

(Continued on Page 17.)

Nehru On Future Of Hyderabad

"KEY TO STATE'S PROBLEMS LIES WITH PEOPLE"

Plea To Guard New-Found Freedom From Enemies Within

VAST CONCOURSE OF OVER FIVE LAKHS HEARS INDIA'S PREMIER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 25 (U.P.I.): "The key of the present problems of Hyderabad lay with the people of Hyderabad themselves and if they so desired they could create such conditions as to expedite the formation of an alternative Government composed of popular leaders, and till this problem of security and law and order had not been completely solved such issues as question of accession, Hyderabad's future, etc. should be considered lying in cold storage."

Thus observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, addressing this afternoon a vast concourse of over five lakh people from the Nizam's balcony at the Fateh maidan grounds, Pandit Nehru, in the course of his ninety-minute speech, answered some of the major outstanding problems confronting Hyderabad.

On arrival at the grounds, where the State army and police kept order, the special band in attendance played "Jana Gana Mana" and His Highness' personal guards, in their gorgeous uniforms, dipped their spears in salute. The pavilion for the first time in Hyderabad, history flew the Indian Union flag. The Military Government garlanded the Prime Minister on behalf of the citizens of Hyderabad and requested him to address the gathering.

"How long the Military Government will last, when will an interim or caretaker Government be found?" These questions, Pandit Nehru said, were being put to him. His answer was that he did not know them himself.

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(Continued on Page 17.)

SOUND ADVICE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A.P.L.): The Governor of West Bengal, Dr. K. N. Katju, told a gathering of South Indians at the Bharati Jayanti celebrations, organised by the Bharati Tamil Sangham that wherever they might be they should adopt that province as their own.

Srimati Chellammal Bharati and Srimati Thangammal Bharati, wife and daughter respectively of Mahakavi Bharati, participated in the celebrations, which included music, dance and "abhinayam."

CONGRESS GENERAL SECRETARY

MADRAS, Dec. 25, (A.P.L.): Mr. K. S. Venkatesh, Revenue Minister, Madras, told the A. P. L. today, that he had decided to accept the office of General Secretary of the Congress, which had been offered to him.

An official announcement was expected to be made in a couple of days.

Congress Bags 34 Seats Without Contest

(From Our Correspondent.)

Local Board election captured 34 seats uncontested out of 50. Today was the last day for filing nomination papers.

MARSHALL'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Reuter): Reports that Mr. George Marshall's resignation from his recent kidney operation may be longer than was expected have revived speculation that the Secretary of State may resign at the beginning of President Truman's new administration on January 20.

The two men most frequently mentioned to succeed him are Mr. Averell Harriman, the Marshall Plan representative in Europe, and Mr. Fred Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

BEDELL SMITH 'EN ROUTE' TO WASHINGTON

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (U.P.A.): United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith left today by plane for Berlin with his wife on the first stage of a trip to Washington.

Like other American Ambassadors, he has submitted his resignation to President Truman—a formality with each presidential inauguration—but he is expected to return in spring.

BLACKOUT THROUGHOUT ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25, (Reuter): A blackout will be enforced throughout Israel as from tonight, it was officially announced.

The blackout order followed the Christmas Eve bombing by Arab aircraft of the Nazareth, killing according to official Israel sources, three children and injuring five others.

French India Governor

KARAIKAL, Dec. 25 (UPD): It is understood that M. Baron, Governor of French India, who is now in Paris for consultations with the French Government, will resume the Governorship of French India early in January, 1949.

It is also reliably learnt that M. Camille has been appointed Secretary-General of French India in the place of M. Thomas.

EUROPEAN NATIONS' FIGHT AGAINST RED DOMINATION

"Underground" Centre Shifts From London To U.S.A.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (Reuter): The centre of "underground" operations by Europeans working for the liberation of their Communist-dominated countries has shifted from London to New York and Washington.

Three of the groups are now officially recognised here as Governments in exile. They are from Estonia, Latvia and

Dominions Influence Britain

"COMMONWEALTH IS SUBJECT TO LAWS OF EVOLUTION"

King's Broadcast Reviews Events Of Last Year And Wishes Happy Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuter): This is the fourth Christmas since the end of World War II, but there are people engaged in mortal combat in at least five countries.

Though themselves at peace, the British public is conscious of the deepening landslide in China, where it is still far from clear that peace feelers from the new Chinese Government of Dr. Sun Fo would be welcomed by the advancing Communists.

Britions are also conscious that the fighting in Greece is taking a terrible toll of national strength. But the revival of serious fighting in the Negev district of Palestine and in Indonesia within a week of Christmas Day has come as a severe shock to British opinion.

Both in Palestine and Indonesia it had been hoped that the situation was at least under control, thanks to the persistent efforts of the United Nations.

Although events in Indo-China, have attracted much less attention than the other four danger areas there too, fighting is still in progress.

The lesson for members of the United Nations is a sobering one. In none of these areas has either secret or public diplomacy succeeded in finding a durable solution since the end of the war. Temporary truces have broken down in all five.

The smouldering fires have broken out again and again and each of these conflicts constitutes a latent threat to the peace of the world as a whole.

In the U. N. Security Council Britain registered a vote in favour of the United States motion calling for an immediate "cease-fire" in spite of strong rumours that the British delegate had been instructed to abstain, and thus ensured that the resolution would secure the necessary seven votes.

In taking this action against a fellow member of Western Union, observers here consider that the British Government was strongly influenced by the views of the Dominion Governments.

In Berlin

In Berlin, where the Western Sector is spending Christmas under austere conditions which the air-lift cannot completely relieve, there is reason to hope that the Christmas season will be politically tranquil.

Some quarters here profess to see in the recent Four-Power agreement to resume talks next year on the Austrian State Treaty, an indication that eventually Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union will find a formula, which will resolve the Berlin deadlock.

BRITONS ONLY CAN BEAR IT!

LONDON, Dec. 25 (U.P.A.): This is a nice and quiet British Christmas but probably nobody could bear it except an Englishman.

And even he finds things rather confusing, for example, Christmas cards with pictures printed on them bear a "luxury" or purchase tax of 100 per cent.

A piece of mistletoe printed on a Christmas card counts as a picture and bears 100 per cent tax, but a piece of holly printed on a Christmas card is officially not a picture and the card bears only 33-1/3 per cent purchase tax.

Nobody knows why, perhaps not even the Treasury.

And who but an Englishman could take a pensive enjoyment in seeing turkeys hanging in butchers' windows unsold because the official price was just too high for the current British purse?

The price is 3s. 3d. dressed and ready for the oven.

The birds are unsold because a very large number of people who could afford the official price were

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuter): A survey of nearly 2,000 people in Britain was revealed considerable ignorance of the Commonwealth according to the colonial office.

Of 1921 adult civilians aged 16 and over who were questioned barely half could name even one colony in the Commonwealth and three per cent or more than 50 people questioned believed America was still a British colony.

A few others, the poll showed, thought an English county was a colony.

afraid they could not get any and rushed off into the "black market" where they paid as much as 75s. 6d. per pound.

Thus something in this Christmas turkey business has come unstuck.

But on the whole the country, while it grumbles as always, seems to want more price controls rather than less.

Much of Britain's "austerity" is pocket protest. The people stick to rationed foods, which they find dull because they save money which can then be spent on other things.

KING'S BROADCAST

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuter): King George VI broadcasting his Christmas Day message to the people of Britain and the Commonwealth from Buckingham Palace today said: "Once again on Christmas Day I am happy to speak from my home to you in your homes or wherever you may be in all parts of the world. To each one of you, the Queen and I send good wishes which come from our hearts."

"Since last I spoke to you at Christmas, the past year has been a memorable one for me. In it, I have had three vivid personal experiences: 'all of them, in their different ways, have made a deep impression on me. In April, I celebrated my silver wedding. Then, in November, I welcomed my first grandchild; and finally, I have been obliged to submit, for reasons of health, to a spell of temporary inactivity."

"All these are events which may have happened to many of you; as regards the first two of them, I hope they may happen to many more, for they are things that should bring happiness into any man's life. As I know they have to mine."

"So too, when our grandson arrived the other day, we soon felt that our own loving welcome to him was being reflected in countless homes that we have never seen and that, before he was a week old, he had become the friend of half the world."

"Finally, by an unkind stroke of fate, it fell to me a month ago to make a decision that caused me much distress—to postpone, on the advice of my doctors, the journey for which my people in Australia and New Zealand had been making such kindly preparations."

"I am happy to say that my experiences in this year have left me with a feeling of great thankfulness for these proofs that an immense wealth of human kindness still survives in this modern world—which sometimes seem almost starved of the peace and goodwill for which we specially look at Christmastide."

NO ABSTRACT SYMBOL

"More than that, they have left me with a fuller understanding of the work which I have been called upon to do. They have shown me that Kingship is no isolated, impersonal function, no abstract symbol of constitutional theory; they have shown me that it is, rather, one role of a very real human relationship, de-

SQUIRREL IN A CAGE!

LONDON, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand today likened the United Nations to "a squirrel in a cage, going round and round but not getting anywhere in the way of settling major problems."

Mr. Fraser, who is staying with friends in Britain told reporters "today with millions every where celebrating the birth of Prince of Peace, we are still far from peace. In Berlin, Indonesia, China, Costa Rica, there is either war or an uneasy, hostile, cold peace."

Gunfire And Churchbells Mingle

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Unidentified planes flew over Nazareth at midnight, their drone and the shriek of the air raid sirens mingling with the chimes of the Church of the Annunciation of inging out their Christmas message.

The Pope in his traditional Christmas broadcast appealed for a settlement in Palestine.

But in Palestine's southwest desert the three-day old struggle between Jews and Egyptians continued over the broken Negev truce lines.

New York, still digging itself out from under last Sunday's snowfall, was expecting another blizzard forecast to start later today and to continue until tomorrow.

The bells of 225 newly-rebuilt Churches in the American zone of Germany were ringing out for the first time since the war ended.

For the first time in history, the famous midnight mass in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, was televised and the city was gay with outdoor and shops window lighting, freed from restrictions for the holiday period. Isolated on 7,500-foot top of the Greenland icecap, eleven United States air men were making the best of Christmas in a pre-fabricated wooden hut dropped to them by parachutes soon after they were marooned two weeks ago.

POLICEMEN AND MOTORISTS SIGN X'MAS TRUCE

PARIS, Dec. 25, (Reuter): A Christmas "truce" was being observed today in Nice, French Riviera, between traffic policemen and motorists. The Nice police have tacitly consented to refrain from fining car drivers between now and the new year. Motorists in return, were seen today drawing up in front of traffic policemen and giving them Christmas presents.

pending on ties that are invisible and are freed by changes in internal form.

"These ties may be difficult to explain, but are none the less powerful for good. Our Commonwealth has been subject to the laws of evolution—we should not have it otherwise. But it is stronger, not weaker, as it fulfils its ancient mission of widening the bounds of freedom wherever our people live; and for myself, I am proud to fulfil my own appointed share in that mission."

"And now it only remains for me to echo those words which so many of you will already have said to each other day—words which never lose their significance for old or young, and which, in good times or in bad, still bring a message of cheer to all of us: may your Christmas be happy, and may the coming year bring you a measure of peace and prosperity."

Today's broadcast was the first the King has given from Buckingham Palace, previously he has spoken from the Royal Country Estate at Sandringham, Norfolk.

The Royal Broadcasting Corporation later transmitted translations of the King's broadcast in 40 languages on its overseas services.

The broadcast was preceded by a luncheon party attended by the King and Queen, Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Kent with her three children.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Maharashtra Brahmin bachelor in Government Service, New Delhi, Pay Rs. 250/- theosophist, literateur; invites matrimonial proposals without restrictions caste, province, language. Well educated vegetarian cultured lady 18-30 years, doctor, teacher, refugee preferred. Send full particulars enclosing photos: Apply Box No. 73 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted immediately an experienced Weaving Master for our Textile Mills in Northern India. Preference will be given to one having experience of silk and art silk as well. Apply with details of past experience copies of certificates, salary expected to advt. Box No. 2726 "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.

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Old and experienced Muslim firm in Eastern Pakistan with immense influence and foreign connections invites financing partner in jute baling and shipping. Contact immediately. Box No. 21 "Bombay Chronicle".

PEN-FRIENDS

I. H. C. Club, P. O. Asaura, Distt. Meerut (U.P.) arrange world-wide penfriendship exchange of stamps and other hobbies (20)

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For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros Kesari Bagh, Amritsar. (9940)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

For Numerous Matrimonial Proposals, Photos, Sensational Experiences of ladies read "Amar Sandesh" 5155, Saddar Bazar Delhi, a Premier Ladies Magazine, wanted lady representatives on Rs. 50/- monthly spare hours. (63)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted new foreign make oil expellers? Bellers and filter. Correspond with Associated Waste Co., 86/6 Deputy Ka Parao, Kanpur. (91)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta-16 (2135)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co-Surveyors. Allahabad 1. (54).

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co., Surveyors. Allahabad 1. (54).

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY: APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the University Professor of Pali in the grade of Rs. 700-5/2-1,000 with the benefit of Provident Fund plus D.A. at the usual rate so long it is continued to be paid to the employees. A higher initial salary in the grade may, however, be paid to a properly qualified person. Applicants who must be erudite scholars should state in their applications their age, full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research as also in guiding research work.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) together with a précis of particular in a statement form to be obtained on application, must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1948.

SATISCHANDRA GHOSH, Registrar.

Senate House.
The 26th Nov., 1948.

(2725)

MEDICAL SCIENCE AS PART OF NATIONAL PLANNING

Mrs. Naidu On Need For A "Republican Brotherhood Of Compassion To Humanity"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25 (API)—Inaugurating the silver jubilee session of the All India Medical Conference here today, Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U.P., urged medical men to "transcend all barriers imposed by sectarian consideration, geographical boundaries or personal and partisan prejudices in your services, and to become nothing but a great Republican Brotherhood of Compassion to Humanity."

She asked men of the medical profession to remember that their citizenship could not be limited by a rigid and narrow parochial consideration. Their citizenship knew no race, no geographical division of mountains and rivers.

It was this idea, she said, that she had cherished since her childhood for the vocation of the healers of the world, in times of conflict, famine and plague, in times of death and destruction.

NO ROOM FOR PROVINCIALISM

"In the recent terrific nightmare and tragedy of communal slaughter and hatred, where was the room for any healer, physician or surgeon to remember to which province he or she belonged," she asked. "Could any Doctor think that time in terms of friend or an enemy? His duty was to alleviate the suffering of humanity—hostile or friendly."

IN NEW INDIA

Speaking on national planning, Mrs. Naidu said that it had taken many years of Pandit Nehru's time to study very many elaborate schemes. But today they had to plan differently. What they had planned previously with academic speculation and hope, was to be revised and reoriented in the new system of planning on a practical basis, considering all the possibilities and all the difficulties, and in this planning for the new India, the profession of medicine must take a very high and important part. They could not have a piece-meal planning for

the nation. Therefore, medical science must be an integral part of national planning at every step. They talked of health, diet, insurance, welfare, maternity, school and nursing. All these individual things which were so important must be placed in the right sense of proportion to fit in the current of the future life of the nation.

HERITAGE OF THE PAST

Referring to the past heritage of India in the field of medicine Mrs. Naidu said: "It is the civilization of ours that took knowledge from the West and assembled everything that was good. But is there no room enough for our own ancient science to have a living and breathing space? I appeal to you to make your minds as wide as the sea."

Presiding over the conference Capt. S. K. Chaudhury of Banaras said India since her liberation had a right to be aligned with other advanced countries no less in the sphere of health than in other spheres of life.

Prof. Chapman For Bangalore

BOMBAY, Dec. 25, (A. P. I.): Prof. S. Chapman, left Bombay for Bangalore this morning. During his five-day stay in the city, Chapman visited the Colaba, Alibag and other observatories, the Tata Institute of Fundamental research and other scientific institutions in the city.

At Bangalore, Prof. Chapman will attend the annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Science.

Royal Assent To Australia's Grant To Britain

LONDON, Dec. 24, (Reuter): Australia's grant of 10,000,000 Australian pounds to Britain has now received royal assent, and the Australian High Commissioner in London is to take arrangements for payment of £8,000,000 to the British Government.

A. I. Oriental Conference Reception Committee

The University of Bombay, in collaboration with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, invited the All-India Oriental Conference to hold its 15th Session in Bombay some time towards the end of 1949. A Reception Committee must be formed and so a meeting of persons interested was called by the Vice-Chancellor, at the University. The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan of Bombay has agreed to cooperate in the holding of the session.

The meeting appointed the following office-bearers, and a provisional committee with power to co-opt:—
Chairman: Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. M. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor; Treasurer: Prof. G. C. Jhala, St. Xavier's College; Local Secretary: Prof. H. D. Velankar, Wilson College; Joint Secretaries: Mr. S. R. Tikkar, Hon. Secretary, B. B. S. A. Society and Dr. A. D. Fusakar, Asst. Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

This committee was authorized to enlist members for the Reception Committee, which will look after all arrangements.

Coochbehar Ban On Communists

COOCHBEHAR, Dec. 24, (A.P.I.). The Government of Coochbehar State has declared the Communist party of India and its branches, Committees, Sub-Committees and Volunteers' Organisations as unlawful associations under the Coochbehar Security Act, 1947.

MAHA GUJARAT CO-OP. CONFERENCE

VIRAMGAM, Dec. 25, (UPI): Preparations for the first Maha Gujarat Co-operative Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on December 31 and the two following days are well under way.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehita, will inaugurate it.

SHRIDHAR TELKAR WEDS

BOMBAY, Dec. 25 (IPA): Mr. Shridhar Telkar, Managing Editor, Indian Press Association, was married yesterday to Miss Prema Burde, at the office of the Registrar of Marriages, Fort. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Ganpatrao Burde.

19 R. S. S. MEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Police raided a room in a chawl at Sewree yesterday and seized a cyclostyle machine and several copies of R.S.S. bulletins. As the police entered the place two R.S.S. workers were said to have been cyclostyling bulletins. They were immediately taken into custody.

Nineteen workers of this organisation were arrested yesterday, 17 of them from the Princess Street Police jurisdiction.

CHEMBUR MURDER VICTIM IDENTIFIED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dead body of the middle-aged woman which was found lying in a muddy ditch at Chembur early this week was identified as that of Bhagirathi Moreswar Vartak of Girgaum, at the Bombay Coroner's Court to-day by her brother.

The police are making inquiries in the case.

6 COLLEGE STUDENTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

PATNA, Dec. 24 (API)—Six students of experimental psychology who appeared at the M.A. Examination of Patna University have gone on hunger-strike since yesterday before the residence of Sir Chandreswar Prasad Narain Sinha, Vice Chancellor of the University, in protest against the decision of the University authority to hold their practical examinations afresh.

Sir Chandreswar is at present not in Patna and has gone to Madras.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 24.

Judgment was delivered today by Saurashtra High Court, confirming the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Bhavnagar, in the case of Moosa Omar and nine others who were tried on charge of murdering two Sindhi refugees last May, at Bhavnagar.

"No Smoking" Leads To Stabbing

SURAT, Dec. 24 (API): The prohibition of smoking in theatres led to the stabbing of two persons here last night.

It is stated that door-keepers in the theatre asked two persons who were smoking in the theatre to go out of the theatre if they wanted to smoke. While the door-keepers were returning to their homes after the show was over, they are reported to have been assailed and one of them received a stab wound while the other injury on his head.

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INDIA APPLIANCES

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NEHRU ON FUTURE OF HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 14)

clared that all forms of feudal society including santhikas, samasthanas and jagirs and zamindari would have to go sooner or later. These were anachronisms which did not fit in with the present times, he declared.

RIFT IN STATE CONGRESS

Adverting to the rift in the ranks of the Hyderabad State Congress, Pandit Nehru deplored that instead of avoiding the pitfalls which had ruined India in the past they were repeating old weaknesses. Congress workers, he said, had lost sight of the way Mahatma Gandhi had shown them. Service of the people, he taught them not for loaves and fishes of office but for the sake of service. With their squabbles they were going to lose enthusiasm for service and the tasks that faced Hyderabad could not be fulfilled. The work of Congress workers, he said, lay in villages in every nook and corner of the State. They must see that communities lived in amity and no one was afraid of the other. They must help in restoring complete law and order and instilling confidence in people who suffered from fear complex. Without apportioning blame, he said the State Congress should work as a responsible body and those who were breaking away from it should realise that it was a wrong step on their part, as they were weakening the Congress as a body. He asked them to keep the ideal of service before them and not the election or job and compose their differences so that they should be able to serve the people.

DONATION OF RS. 50,000

Pandit Nehru then stressed the need for relief and rehabilitation of persons who had suffered owing to Razakar activities and announced a donation of Rs. 50,000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Earlier, Pandit Nehru scanned the world situation and referred to unrest and unsettled conditions in China, Indonesia and Palestine and on the home front in Kashmir, and asked the people to prepare for survival.

The A.P.I. adds:

PARALLEL FROM RECENT HISTORY

Drawing as a parallel from the recent history of the Indian National Congress, especially for the last thirty years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru said that the nominal members of the Congress were no more than about five lakhs, but they could achieve what they did and even today were in the Government because of the confidence and support of four hundred millions.

Even elsewhere in India, Pandit Nehru said, they were facing great problems. The foreign British rule had ended and they had ushered in freedom. But the great misfortunes of civil disturbances and the uprooting of over sixty lakhs of people from Western Pakistan, which followed freedom, had taken all their energy. They had restored some kind of order in the country and they were tackling the problems of rehabilitation. With freedom their responsibilities had only increased, not decreased. Everyone was now talking about his rights. Every privilege involved a duty, responsibility. Eternal vigilance was necessary to guard the newly found freedom, and it was the duty of every one in the land to guard that freedom.

FIGHTING ENEMIES WITHIN
Not only should they have armies which could guard that freedom from external aggressors and enemies, but they should also join together to fight the enemies within. Disunity, provincialism, reactionary tendencies undermining the society, these things could not be resisted or conquered by the police and the military. The people alone could remove these diseases.

INDIA'S REAL WEALTH

Pandit Nehru declared that India was a very very wealthy and great country, but its inhabitants were very very poor. He did not count the wealth of India in terms of gold and silver. They had no doubt plenty of these commodities. But their real wealth lay in the people. The Himalaya ranges, with their invaluable potentialities of wealth, in the form of electricity or minerals, were their asset. The land was their asset and the men on it. The real wealth of a land was the wealth that was created by the people of the factories and from the soil.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

But the great problem was, Pandit Nehru said, to see that the wealth of the country was equitably distributed. Differences were bound to be there as all men were not born alike. Some were wise, some foolish, some tall or

Hyderabadis On Test

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): An assurance to the people of Hyderabad that the future set-up of the State would be determined in keeping with their wishes was given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, speaking from the Deccan Radio tonight.

The Prime Minister, who first spoke in English and then in Hindustani, exhorted the people of Hyderabad and of the Indian Union to begin the new year with a solemn pledge to live in a spirit of friendship and accommodation with neighbours and end the bane of communalism.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru observed that Hyderabadis were on test. They must rise above personal gain and work for the common and larger good.

Socialist Memorandum To Nehru

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): The Hyderabad Socialist Party forwarded today a memorandum to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru through the Military Governor.

Mr. Mahadev Singh, General Secretary of the Party in the State, giving an outline of the demands embodied in it, stated today that they had pledged that if an Interim Government was in the offing, it should be an all-party Government. Otherwise, the present Military Administration should continue. They had stoutly opposed the idea of convening a Constituent Assembly for the State and suggested a referendum to determine the future of the Nizam, as well as that of the State whether it should continue as a separate unit or merge in the neighbouring provinces on linguistic basis.

Muslim Deputation Waits On Premier

HYDERABAD, Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): A thoughtful portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, with a Tri-Colour in the background, diffusing light on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru holding two children of India—Hindu and Muslim—with a temple and mosque facing them, was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Barrister Mir Akbar Ali Khan, who headed the Muslim deputation to the Prime Minister today. The Prime Minister was pleased with the picture as it portrayed traditional Hindu-Muslim unity and equal treatment to all communities in the secular State of India.

The deputation, which consisted of representatives of all sections of Muslim opinion in the State including Mr. Abul Hassan Syed Ali, ex-President of the Ittehad Muslimeen, laid great emphasis on the relief and rehabilitation of Muslims who had, out of fright, rushed to urban from rural areas, on measures to create a sense of security among the general masses of Muslims as regards their life, property, services, etc.

Warning To Hyderabad News Agencies

HYDERABAD CITY, (U.P.A.): A group of small news agencies here have been ordered to stop "pirating" news from Indian and international radio broadcasts.

The warning was issued in a military government statement which disclosed that certain agencies illegally were copying broadcast material for re-use in local newspapers.

The statement pointed out that this practice infringed international broadcasting laws and warned that the "government may have to take suitable action to deal with it."

NEW URDU NEWSPAPER

A new Urdu newspaper to be known as "Awaz" has been licensed by the military government and will begin publication here shortly.

fat some short or thin. But it was their policy and duty to minimise, if not altogether eliminate, those disparities. They had won political freedom in India but they should win economic freedom. In winning that freedom, the complete co-operation of every section of the people was essential. If freedom did not mean for the common man, freedom from want and fear, if he had no bread and no clothes, but only a vote, it was no freedom at all.

LESSONS OF GREAT WARS

In the international field, Pandit Nehru said India and the world were passing through very difficult times. The people of the world had not learnt the lessons of the two great wars. They were already talking of a third war, when it would break out and how. There was war now in China, in Palestine; in Indonesia the Dutch were trying to establish their control again. Many kingdoms had vanished in Europe as a result of the recent war. Even the British Empire was shaken to its foundations, but in Britain the people were settling down in grim determination to tackle the problems.

DUTCH AGGRESSION DENOUNCED

Socialist Party Resolution

A resolution denouncing the unprovoked aggression of Dutch Government in their military action against the defenceless population of Indonesia and greeting the heroic people of Indonesia in fighting their freedom's battle against the well-armed Dutch Imperialism was passed unanimously at a largely attended public meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge this evening.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay), also called upon all sections of the people in this country "to support wholeheartedly the cause of freedom of Asian people which was in peril at this brutal and unprovoked aggression of Dutch Imperialism."

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Socialist leader, who presided over the meeting, traced the beginning of Indonesian struggle for freedom and said that Indonesians had fought valiantly against the foreign rule all through the terror of Dutch rule.

Mr. Meherally declared that the gallant people of Indonesia at last were awakened from their stupor and had carried on a heroic struggle till U.N.O. had to send their observers to Indonesia to keep a watch on such unprovoked attacks by Holland. But, even U.N.O. was ignored by Dutch Imperialism and the truce with the Indonesian Republican Government was violated in such flagrant manner.

Mr. Meherally said that this was an outrage against the conscience of the whole civilised world and India, which had already declared herself for the freedom of Asian freedom, could not watch this unprovoked aggression silently.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the veteran Trade Union leader, said that according to latest information available, U.N.O. had already passed a resolution ordering "cease fire" in Indonesia. But, Mr. Joshi wanted this resolution to be implemented by U.N.O. without any delay so that further bloodshed could be avoided.

U. N. 'GOOD OFFICES' COMMITTEE TAKES ACTION

(Continued from Page 14.)

diers in Indonesia, said the Dutch action there was necessary to fulfil the promises made by her mother for a new structure of the Netherlands Kingdom.

The Queen said "It is tragic that mankind is such that violence and the use of force is necessary". The object of the action, was to realise the Four Freedoms—freedom of faith and of expression, and freedom from fear and want.

Indonesians In Delhi Disappointed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): Indonesian circles in Delhi have received the Security Council's latest resolution on Indonesia "with great disappointment". In a statement they say:

"The rejection by the Security Council of the American-Australian resolution calling for a withdrawal of the Dutch armed forces to previous positions, is most deplorable.

"We are now sure that such a disappointing decision of the Security Council will induce the countries of Asia, the Middle and the Far East, to take further decisions to re-establish peace in that part of the world.

To us, Indonesia, the Security Council's rejections is tantamount to putting a premium on aggression.

Turkey's Concern

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): The Turkish people are deeply concerned by the Dutch military action in Indonesia and have expressed their sympathy for the Indonesians, according to a cable received here today from Ankara.

"Kudret", a leading daily said in an editorial:

"It is the duty of humanity to help Indonesia morally and materially."

"Aksham", a prominent evening daily said: "This tragedy is revolting to the conscience of the civilized world.

The cable added that the Indian Ambassador, Diwan Chamanlal, had two interviews with the Turkish Foreign Minister during which he was reported to have discussed the Indonesian question.

In a statement the Indian Ambassador said: "no power on earth can destroy the spirit of the people of Indonesia fighting for their freedom against Colonial aggression."

What Britain Should Do

LONDON, Dec. 25, (Reuters): Mr. T. W. Atkinson of Indonesian Information office in London said in a letter to the London "Times" that "the in-

SOUTH CHINA WILL DEFY COMMUNISTS

(Continued from Page 14.)

be proving more of a supply base for the Communists than the Government forces.

TRADE DEFIES BARRIERS

According to a group of Chinese businessmen just arrived from Tsinan the Communist-held capital of Shantung, commercial traffic was proceeding on a large scale between Tsingtao and the Communist-held hinterland.

Government officials in Tsinan when it fell including Gen. Wang Yaowu, former Governor of Shantung Province, were at present receiving Communist instruction in a camp in Yenchow, a railway city seventy-five miles to the south.

Three privately owned newspapers were continuing publication as formerly and only the Kuomintang newspaper had been taken over by the Communist mouthpiece Sin Hua Jih Pao.

Educational establishments including Cheloo University run by American Baptist missionaries, were carrying on as usual.

TANGKU SITUATION

Reports from Tientsin emphasised the increasing seriousness of the Tangku situation and said heavy fighting was in progress in the immediate vicinity of the port.

Besides pressure from Gen. Lin Piao's forces, Gen. Neih Hung Cheng's Communist armies along the Tzayan a tributary of the Haiho river, southwest of Tientsin, were also heading for Tangku.

This appeared to be a determined bid to wrest this strategic area and bottle up the Government defenders in North China's two major cities of Peiping and Tientsin which are at present under siege.

Kalgan Lost

NANKING, Dec. 25, (U.P.A.): A report from North China today said that Kagan's radio contact with Peiping has been cut off since last night and the city was presumed to be lost.

Kalgan, the capital of Chahar province is one of the North China Commander Fu Tso-yi's chief bases.

The fighting in Peiping and Tientsin was reported to have died down with Communists digging in around Peiping presumably to "starve out" the defenders.

Ban On Hearing Red Broadcasts

NANKING, Dec. 25, (Reuters): Nanking garrison headquarters today forbade residents to listen to Communist broadcasts under threat of severe punishment.

Military police forces have been instructed to keep a check for offenders as "Communist propaganda has had a bad effect on the people's morale." An official statement said.

Students Protest Against U.S. Marines

SHAGHAI, Dec. 25, (Reuters): The Shanghai Students' Union, a leftist organisation today issued a statement denouncing the United States despatch of marines to Shanghai as "aggressive behaviour" and "military interference in China's civil affairs that impairs the sovereignty of the Chinese nation".

Marines were sent to Shanghai on December 16 to protect United States nationals.

Indian Students In China Safe

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): All Indian students in China, including those in Peking are safe according to information received here. In Peking there are 255 foreign nationals including Americans & small number of Indians. Official sources here anticipate no danger to Indian students. Arrangements however, have been made for local payment of scholarship for the next six months so that they should not be short of funds. Arrangements have also been made to house them in local British Consulate in the event of any emergency and these students are informed accordingly.

terests of Britain and indeed of the world, will best be served by securing a peaceful settlement in Indonesian."

Mr. Atkinson was replying to a letter in the "Times" from Mr. Ivor Thomas, independent member of Parliament who recently resigned from the Labour Party and who had said "the Dutch action in Java calls for more understanding than it has yet received" in Britain.

The Republican Government had been accorded DE FACTO recognition by the Dutch Government, Mr. Atkinson said, and other Government's followed this example.

Dhebar Ministry's Achievements And Failures

(By "A SAURASHTRIAN")

Unique as is Saurashtra the land of ancient art and culture, the birthplace of Shri Krishna and Sudama, Swami Dayanand and Bapu the shrine of Narsinh Mehta and the home of the Gir lion, it has proved itself equally unique in the process of integration of its numerous units. Among the half-a-dozen states unions that recently came into being, Saurashtra, which has been the pioneer in the process of States' unification, promises to be the first to enact its own constitution and to run its own administrative machinery. The move for consolidation of Saurashtra was first made by the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar on account of the interference and manoeuvring of Pakistan in the affairs of Junagadh State with its weak ruler the Nawab and the regime of Sir Bhutto. It was the Jam Saheb who read the writing on the wall and discerned the designs of Pakistan to make this land of Kathis a centre of trouble and turmoil. He frustrated this evil design by hurrying to Delhi to meet the States Ministry and explaining to it the plan that he had conceived some months ago before India obtained its Independence on 15th August, 1947.

The peninsula of Kathiawar is fringed with a longer range of rugged coastline than any other part of the Indian Union bordering on the seashore. It embraces some 202 States, both Salutory and non-Salutory, jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional areas, talukas and petty principalities. These areas are so interwoven and interlocked among themselves that some territories of one ruler or another appear just like land-locked islands. After the memorable event of 15th August, finding it hard and humiliating to have to pass through Junagadh State limits and the customs cordon in going to and returning from their own lands, the chiefs impressed upon the States Ministry the need to find an early way to remove the canker of communalism from the heart of Saurashtra. Failing to have an interview with the Nawab Saheb and finding his self-respect sorely wounded by the Bhutto's regime, the Maharaja of Nawanagar exorted his brother princes to fall in line with him in the process of integration, and accompanied by his Maharani and Mr. U. N. Dhebar the present premier of Saurashtra, he flew to Delhi to receive Mahatma's blessings. But this was not to be, for Bapu was assassinated that very day, the Jam Saheb being late a few hours only. With Bapu's assassination, this heavy burden fell on Sardar Patel.

Debit And Credit Side Of Ministry

Saurashtra, as visualised by the Covenant, enabling some 202 major and minor principalities of varying sizes and shapes to integrate into one union as the United State of Saurashtra, has a bright future before it and really promises to be an active union. On the debit side, it requires to be admitted that the ministers are quite novices in the art of handling administrative machinery. They have never served in any capacity, requiring exercise of power, much less have they any experience of running a smooth and successful municipal system. Their only qualification has been service and training directly under the Mahatma and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The handicap imposed upon the Ministry by a multiplicity of administrative systems and economic usages; the clash of interests consequent on the union of rival elements; the atmosphere of general confusion accentuated by economic unrest and the partial failure of the monsoon; the disappearance of several self-sufficient units having lost their separate existence after the process of unification; vested interests unable to reconcile themselves to the actual changed conditions; the impatience of poorer classes, who were subjected to prolonged exploitation in the past, at the pace of redress, the economic restrictions imposed by all-round scarcity; elements adversely affected by the ministry's agrarian reform measures threatening Satyagraha; the ministry's haste to introduce far-reaching economic changes such as those brought about on the agrarian plane; the removal of surplus staff everywhere; the closing of guest-houses in all these units and the resultant loss of earnings to firms and individuals; the apprehensions of levying uniform fees in all Secondary institutions run free by various rulers; the wrath likely to be incurred by the ministry at the wiping out of this boon from the states people

concerned; the system of charging fees to the patients in the free medical hospitals and dispensaries; the favouritism shown to Bhavnagar, Wadhwan and Limbdi in the selection of the staff; provoking utterances by Congress leaders about the reduction of the privy purses of the rulers; measures to reduce the importance of ports of Bedi, Naolakhil, Veraval etc. and thus starving the business communities in these places; various lapses such as the interference of one minister in the portfolio of another and the agitation of the mercantile community over such incongruities; the dissatisfaction engendered by partisan regional claims; the abolition of self-sufficient independent units in the winking of an eye and their transformation into mere collectorates to the consequent chagrin of vested interests; the rising prices and a temporary slump in trade; the possible lower yield of the Kharif crop; the frequent raids of villages by gangs of dacoits, who not merely decamped with rich booty but sometimes cut off the ears and noses of their victims; the ineffective handling of such raids by the Kathiawar Police—all these have combined to marshall the reactionary forces against the Ministry. The hostility of such forces is manifestly visible in the electioneering campaigns of the rival candidates.

Ministry's Achievements

On the credit side, may be mentioned the gradual stabilising of the administrative machinery, the removal of internal barriers, the adoption of total prohibition before the end of this month, the implementation of various river dam projects with the biggest actually begun, the introduction of a uniform levy system, the adoption of revised pay scales and dearness allowances and the filling in of new posts by competent and qualified candidates after a thorough examination by the Public Service Commission, etc. If the former reactionary forces have charged the Ministry with undermining the independent status of its integrated units, the Ministry deserve no small credit for its purposeful reorientation of the economy of Saurashtra. The Ministry has functioned for only 9 months, which is a very short period in the effective running of the administration. The future holds out promise of peace, plenty, progress and happiness to all Saurashtrians who have yet to learn to subordinate their own interests to those of Saurashtra as a whole. Till then, the Ministry will find it hard to carve out a real union—the union of hearts.

Ministry's Credentials

Going as far back as 1919 when the Rowlett Act Satyagraha broke out, followed by the Session of Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad in 1921-22 when in the absence of the late Deshbhandhu C. R. Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan presided it is to be noted that not one of these ministers had earned any public recognition. Then came the Kathiawar Youth League session at Rajkot under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Even in the four Kathiawar Political Conferences that were held from time to time, none of these ministers was known to be a Saurashtra leader. When permission to hold the 5th Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadra was refused, none of these ministers was there to advise, much less to guide and superintend the Dhrangadra Satyagraha started by the State Subjects. All this while, in the representative Assembly of Rajkot, inaugurated by the late Sir Lakhaji Raj, the idol of the people and a friend of Bapu, from 1921 onward, a man of humble origin, Mr. Bechar Vala Vadher, a Kadia-Kunbi by Caste, was making his mark therein.

Vadher's Heroic Stand

Then followed the Salt-Law Satyagraha and the Non-Co-operation movement of 1930-32. In the movement to boycott Schools, Colleges and law-courts etc., only one of the local workers, in response to Bapu's call, started his Educational Ashram. During Salt-Satyagraha, the writer who headed a batch of 30 law-breakers courted arrest and received minor injuries, but was later let off. Even here, only one did organizing work. In all the State movements run by the Subjects, concerned, not one leader from any part of India could stand comparison with this Vadher. Either these leaders stayed

out of their State limits and conducted Satyagraha against State's administration or by staying within the State limits, passively watched the Satyagraha conducted by the outsiders. But Vadher, though merely a primary teacher, valiantly fought many a battle inside the Rajkot State Representative Assembly and on the public platform. He had the courage to prepare a charge-sheet against Durban Virawala's administration. Not only did he publish the charge-sheet but also distributed the pamphlets freely and widely both in the State limits and outside. As fully expected, Durban Virawala's wrath knew no bounds. This led the way for the launching of Rajkot State Satyagraha, when Mr. Dhebar came into the greatest prominence. Mr. Vadher had his house confiscated and publicly auctioned and he had to undergo many bitter hardships. Even Bapuji who came to Rajkot to participate actively in the satyagraha, after Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's arrest in the last week of February 1939, lovingly addressed Vadher as "Becharbhai". But even such a brave man has lost the favour of the present ministry and has gone into retirement owing to Mr. Dhebar's sheer neglect. He now stands in the elections on the Hindu Mahasabha or Independent ticket. Against him, is pitted a man of less significance on Congress ticket. It behoved Mr. Dhebar to secure the co-operation of Vadher and get him elected without a contest since he has ever remained a staunch Congressite.

A third gentleman had carried on the Limbdi satyagraha movement just about this period. Following the "Quit India" movement in 1942-44, some Kathiawar leaders were interned in the Agency jail. Here three of them came into close contact for a year or more, which they have turned to good account by appointing them as ministers. Kathiawar is not short of leaders. They are to be found, all over India. None of them has been tapped so far. When the question of setting up a ministry was taken up, Mr. Dhabar, the saintly figure, whose motto, like Bapu's is service of the people was successfully prevailed upon by Durbar Gapaldas, after much pressure and persuasion, to head the ministry and to prepare a panel of colleagues for the approval and blessings of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ministry's Vascillating Policy

Ever since this ministry has assumed office, its policy has been one of wavering and vacillation. In consequence there is a good deal of discontent among the public. If, on the one hand, Saurashtra is humming with hectic election activities, for the first time in its history, it is, on the other hand bubbling and brewing with widespread discontent, in both official and non-official circles, over agrarian, economic, educational, social and religious matters. The discontent is expressly manifest in the elections which are now being held, for the 35 odd seats which the Congress is contesting the Ministry received as many as a hundred applications. With the final approval of the Parliamentary Board at Bombay, the present Congress nominees were announced from Bombay. In scrutinizing the credentials of these nominees, a local daily, now converted into a weekly, pointed out some as utterly worthless.

Rulers As Candidates

Against such Congress nominees a number of rulers and members of ruling houses stood as candidates. The Taluqdars and the Hindu Mahasabha put up their own nominees, there being half a dozen independent candidates also. There were 104 candidates in the original list but, the number came down to about double the number of seats. If the Congress nominees had been men of sterling worth, none would have dared to fight them. Most of them would have been returned unopposed. The ruler against whom, a woman nominee stood on the Congress ticket, had promised to withdraw if any one of 36,000 subjects on Congress ticket, was selected. The other rulers emphasised a similar view-point.

Taluqdar's Satyagraha

Taluqdars and Jagirdars have their own fears. The ministry wants to kill the Zamindari as elsewhere. The recent Ravki-Satyagraha was led by the Jagirdars from all over

the province. It was mishandled by the Ministry. One official was sent to handle it. He bungled badly. He went against the official instructions and did not consult the ministry on the latest developments. The consequence was that the movement gathered momentum and secured more publicity than required. Telegraphic instructions from the States Ministry, at Delhi paved the way for an honourable settlement through the mediation of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, now the Governor of Madras. Prior to the announcement of the date of the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly elections, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister, had admitted the shortcomings of the Ministry and the inefficiency of the administrative machinery, but cited the prevailing local conditions, as a mitigating factor. To win public sympathy he enumerated the various plans of reconstruction which the Ministry had in hand and which it promised to take up after the elections. These plans embraced trade, commerce, railways, communications, education, public works and even social reforms. Regarding the elections, he fully agreed with the sentiments of Dr. Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, who had recently stated that these elections must be free and unfettered. The public should only vote for those who are fully qualified, men of sterling character and worth and whose services, so far, had been unsullied unstinted and unique. A scrutiny of the list of this Ministry's nominees, however does not provide complete satisfaction to the general public.

REVOLUTION IN RECORDING

WARSAW, Dec. 25 (UPI): A new Polish invention, which may revolutionise recording, is claimed by two Polish technicians, Kondratiev and Stankiewicz.

Electro-chemical recordings of sound will be made on paper, which will be 20 times cheaper than gramophone record and will last practically for ever.

A simple and cheap device, attached to a wireless set or a gramophone, will make it possible to reproduce sound. The owner of a radio set or gramophone will be able to hear his own voice reproduced by means of a photo adaptor, a cheap and simple gadget. No needles are needed.

Diwakar On Role Of Documentary Films

MADRAS, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): The importance of documentary films as a powerful instrument in educating the masses of their responsibilities was stressed by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State Government of India, declaring open the Documentary Film Exhibition this evening.

He assured that he would do his best in removing the present difficulties for the production and distribution of documentary films. He said much responsibility rested on the people as well. Talented and creative artists as also the film industry should co-operate with the Government to see that Indian films come up to the mark. Only then, he said "we would be able to see that India is not only free but also great and in a position to contribute to the world culture."

PLEA FOR CHEAP RADIO SETS

MADRAS, Dec. 25, (U.P.I.): A plea to the radio industry and industrialists to pool their talents together in order to manufacture cheap radio sets which would be within the reach of the villagers and serve their needs was made by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, speaking at the Radio Exhibition organized at the All-India Radio grounds in Madras today.

Mr. Diwakar said that the instrument of broadcasting would not be of much use to the vast millions of this country if they could not manufacture cheap radio sets for the use of the poor villagers.

INDIAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

BANGALORE, Dec. 25 (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will be elected as the Patron-in-Chief of the Aeronautical Society of India by its Council when it meets on December 27 in Bangalore.

The Society, the first of its kind in India, will be inaugurated here by the Prime Minister of India on December 27. Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, will preside over the inaugural meeting of the Society.

SCHOOLS NOT TO INCREASE FEES WITHOUT GOVT. SANCTION

Fixed Additional Amounts For Teachers Of Higher Qualifications

The Secondary schools in the Province of Bombay will not be able to increase tuition fees beyond the standard minima prescribed by the Government in May last on the recommendation of the Secondary Schools Committee (Ghate-Parulekar Committee), without a specific sanction by the Government. The standard minima for the lowest and highest class respectively are: Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 in Bombay City and Suburbs; Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 in Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Sholapur and Hubli; and Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 in other areas. The Government will, however, permit individual schools favourably placed to charge fees less than the standard minima.

Three pay scales and rates of duty allowance were prescribed for the heads of High Schools. The Class I grade viz., 300-15-450 as pay scale and 100-200 as duty allowance, was confined to schools with more than 800 pupils. The Government has now directed that the management of schools should be at liberty to choose, with the sanction of the Educational Department, either of the three scales with due consideration for the size of the schools their financial conditions, qualifications and experience of the candidates and the type of work which the managements aim at. For applying class I grade a school need not have more than 800 pupils.

In May last, the Government had prescribed advance increments for teachers of higher academic qualifications. That decision has now been scrapped, and, instead, additional fixed amounts have been prescribed for the various higher attainments. They are Rs. 15 for First Class in the Bachelor's degree or Master's degree, Rs. 5 for Second Class Honours in the Bachelor's degree and Rs. 10 for Second Class in the Master's degree. The additional amount for the second or the first class Master's degree will not be in addition to the amount of First Class Bachelor's degree.

For Intermediate Trained teachers pay scale actually granted to them and admitted hitherto for purposes of Government grant should be allowed to be continued and admitted for Government grant. This concession, however, should be only personal to the present incumbents. New Intermediate teachers should be given four advance increments (Rs. 8 only) in the scale of Matric S.T.C., if the teacher has passed the Intermediate and S.T.C. or equivalent examination. Graduates with S.T.C. who obtained Training qualifications previous to 1939, should be eligible to the scale for Graduates with B.T. on completion of 15 years' service as S. T. C. The "deemed trained" Graduates should be considered eligible their S.T.C. service dating from the date of their being deemed trained.

Teachers who have taken the Diploma of Physical Education of the Training Institute for Physical Education Kandivli, should be placed on par with those possessing S.T.C. qualifications, the extra allowance or pay at present available to such teachers being merged in increments in the S.T.C. scale now made available. In respect of B. T. Graduates with the Kandivli Diploma of Physical Education, a special allowance for Kandivli diploma at present available to them should continue on the present terms.

The Government has directed the managements of schools to prescribe suitable scales for the non-teaching staff, with the approval of the Department. The scales applicable to similar staff in Government service in Education Department have been cited as model ones.

The scale for the Drawing teacher with Master's certificate should be Rs. 63-2-92 E.B.-4-140 and the Drawing teacher with Art Master's certificate should be given up to two advanced increments in the B.A. S.T.C. scale.

Life members of a regularly constituted Society, who agree to serve it for the minimum period of 15 years, are allowed to accept pre-determined salary lower than those prescribed, or contribute part of their salaries as donation to the society. Expenditure on the standard pay will be considered in such cases for the purposes of grants. Each such case, however, should be got specifically recognised by the Government. Such recognition will be granted for the period of three years at a time and will be reviewed on the expiry of such period. The Government would also be prepared to consider individual cases

LINGUISTIC COMMISSION REPORT "REACTIONARY"

Hubli Meeting Urges Congress Leaders To Fulfil Pledge

From Our Correspondent
HUBLI, (By Mail): A resolution viewing the Linguistic Commission's report as anti-national and reactionary and urging the Congress and the Central Government to reject the same was passed at a representative public meeting held here yesterday at the Municipal Hall under the presidency of Shri Siddappa Kambli (formerly Sir) ex-Minister of Bombay. The resolution also pleaded that Karnataka, Andhra, and Maharashtra provinces should be enumerated in the new constitution and specially that of Karnataka in view of its unnatural disintegration at present.

Shri V. B. Naik, Associate Editor of Samyukta Karnataka, leading Kannada Daily of Hubli, addressing the meeting criticised the Commission's report as positively mischievous and harmful to the interests of Karnataka. He quoted at length from the copy of the full report to prove how the conclusions of the Commission were both illogical and perverse.

KAMBLI DENOUNCES IT
Shri Kambli in his remarks denounced the conclusions of the Commission. The report showed that it had been written only to please Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel he said. Referring to the Chairman of the Commission Mr. S. K. Das who was a pronounced opponent of the principle of Linguistic provinces, Shri Kambli opined that Mr. Das ought not to have accepted the post.

Hundreds of telegrams terminating the report as most harmful to the unity of India and urging complete rejection of the report to avoid any future rift between the South and North have been sent from all parts of Karnataka to the President of the Indian National Congress, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"TERRIFIC BLOW"
The whole of Kannada press is critical about the Commission's report. The comment of Samyukta Karnataka, the leading Kannada daily of Hubli, founded by Shri R. R. Divakar the new Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Government of India is most outspoken. In a lengthy editorial entitled "A Terrific Blow" the paper has severely condemned the recommendations of the Commission. "The Commission seems to be", the paper says, "over-anxious to relieve the Indian leaders of their pledges given in 1921 on the ground that conditions have changed since then."

K. F. PATIL "SHOCKED"
There was a feeling in Karnataka that with Shri R. R. Divakar who has been leading the movement for separate province for Karnataka for the last 30 years or more now in the Central Government, the formation of Karnataka Provinces was a certainty. But all these hopes were dashed to the ground. The news that the Linguistic Commission has recommended against formation of provinces on linguistic basis came as a shock to many including Shri K. F. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Shri Patil during his recent visit to Gadag admitted in his address that he was shocked at the conclusion of the Dar Commission. He felt that the recommendations of the Commission were an insult to the patriotic spirit of the people and especially the Kannadigas who were ever ready to shed their lives for the country at the call of Pandit Nehru, our great Prime Minister.

The Karnataka Unification Mahasamiti representing all shades of opinion in Karnataka and which includes Karnataka members of both Central and Provincial legislatures has now become restless finding that chances for separate Karnataka province have receded to the background. Shri A. J. Doddameti, M.L.A. Honorary Secretary of the Committee has in an appeal to Kannadigas advised them not to take any hasty and unconstitutional steps and spoil the case out to be patient for the time being.

I learn that efforts are being made to arrange joint meeting of Unification Mahasamiti the Karnataka Provincial Congress and all the Karnataka members of both central and provincial legislature at an early date to chalk out the future line of action. Shri S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and the Unification Mahasamiti who is now in Jaipur for the Congress Session is being contacted in this connection.

MERCHANT'S MOVE
The Karnataka merchant community has also denounced the recommendations of the Dar Commission. A resolution requesting the Government of India not to accept the report was passed at a special meeting of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce held yesterday at Hubli. The Chamber has uttered a note of warning to Government that if the formation of Linguistic Provinces was postponed grave situation might arise.

DAR REPORT DISAPPOINTS

MADRAS (By Air Mail)
The publication of the Linguistic Province Commission's Report has caused a good deal of disappointment to the Andhra section of the population of Madras as can be seen from the comments in the Telugu Press and of the spokesmen of the Andhras. It was expected that the Commission would recommend the formation of at least the Andhra Province, because of the fact that it fulfils all the requirements that one can think of in connection with a separate provincial administrative area. But the Commission has not done that also in spite of its recognising the imperative necessity of the demand for linguistic division when and where the principles of geographical contingents administrative necessities and financial self-sufficiency are present. It is pointed out by the critics on the commission Report that the Andhra Province would fulfil all these tests, and its formation would not also stand in the way of administrative efficiency or national unity.

Minister of the Madras Government Messrs Bhaktavatsalam, Gopal Reddy and Madava Menon are not evidently satisfied with the recommendations of the Commission and Mr. Bhaktavatsalam said that he expected the Commission to recommend the division of the Madras Province. Mr. Menon thought that a Kerala Province could be self-sufficient. It is now revealed that the Madras Government was in favour of secession in accordance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the Madras Legislature and that the Commission's recommendation is not exactly in conformity with the Government's views.

Karnatak Reaction To Dhar Report

Shri A. J. Doddameti, M.L.A. (Bombay) Hon. General Secretary, Karnataka Ekikarana Mahasamiti criticising the Dhar Report says: "Karnataka Province is already enshrined in the minds and hearts of the Kannadigas and the Dhar Commission's utterly retrograde and reactionary Report is not going to thwart or delay its realisation in terms of geography. In trying to ask the Congress to go back on its pledges or interpret them in such a way as to nullify their effect, the Commission has betrayed its political bankruptcy."

I do hope and pray that the Government of India and the Congress possess sufficient wisdom to reject the Commission's conclusions. Any wrong step may only alienate the South Indian people longing to come to their own and contribute their best to the cultural and political consolidation of India.

REDEDICATION IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Jinarajadasa's Plea To Theosophists

MADRAS, Dec. 25 (API)—The seventy-third International Convention of the Theosophical Society was inaugurated at Adyar this morning by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, President of the Society, in the presence of a large number of delegates.

In a brief speech in the occasion, Mr. Jinarajadasa reviewed the activities of the society last year. He said one of the satisfactory feature in the past year was the revival of the Theosophical movement in Germany where, during Hitler's regime, the work of the Society had received a set-back as the Fascist Government discouraged internationalism. The Society had resumed its work now and Lodges were being revived to enable the people of Germany to take part in full measure in fostering the spirit of internationalism.

In regard to the future work of the Society, Mr. Jinarajadasa said that much had still to be done. It was up to the Theosophical Society to convince the world about the futility of war and that in universal brotherhood alone lay the prosperity of humanity. He appealed to the Theosophists all over the world to rededicate themselves to this task.

SPREADING CULT OF CHARKHA IN PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
KARACHI, Dec. 25: Much progress has been made by the Pakistan Spinners and Weavers' Association since its establishment about a year back.

In the West Punjab, over one lakh charkhas and 60,000 handlooms are in use at present while in the West Bengal, over three lakh looms are at work. A cheap design of bamboo charkha has also been prepared and put into use there.

In Bawalpur State also 2,629 charkhas are in use and over 100 maunds of yarn has been produced. In Karachi too, as many as 14 spinning centres have been established.

A meeting of the representatives from different parts of the State was summoned last Sunday which, after reviewing the progress made so far took some important decisions to further spread the cult of charkha in every nook and corner of the Dominion in order to make it self-sufficient for its cloth requirements.

Absentee Hindu Officials Dismissed From Service

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Dec. 25: A number of Hindu officials of the Sind Government who have migrated to India and who have failed to return to Pakistan to resume their jobs, have been dismissed from service. Latest amongst this lot are Mr. Iqbal, Shahdadkot, Mr. Mathradas, Hassanand Additional City Magistrate, Land Acquisition Officer, Karachi, Mr. Hariram, Shirestadar of the Rohi Sub-Civil Court and Mr. Tarachand, Nazir of the same Court.

Jinnah's Birthday Meeting In Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): "Work for the moral uplift of the people of Pakistan"—this advice was given to the students of Pakistan by Chaudhury Khaliqzaman, organiser of the All-Pakistan Muslim League, addressing a meeting organised by the Sind Provincial Muslim Students' conference to commemorate the birth of the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah here today.

Mr. Shris Chandra Chattopadhyaya, leader of the opposition group in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, presided.

Reviewing the achievements of Mr. Jinnah, Chaudhury Khaliqzaman said that the Quaid-i-Izam was not only a powerful thinker but also a man of iron nerves. He took many a decision of immense importance single-handed.

Establishment Of 'Rifle Clubs' In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Dec. 25: One more 'Rifle Club' has now been established in Sukkur in pursuance of the programme of establishing such clubs all over the Pakistan Dominion in order to give training in arms to the citizens for defence purposes.

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS RESULTS

Misra And Mahendra Singh In Quarter Finals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): S. Misra, Kunwar Mahinder Singh, Naresh Kumar and Narendranath have emerged as quarter-finalists in the Men's Singles at the end of today's matches played in the National Lawn Tennis Championship at the Calcutta South Club.

The Women's Singles have progressed a stage further and Mrs. K. Singh will now meet Mrs. Modi in the semi-final while Miss Khanna awaits the winner of Miss Woodbridge vs. Mrs. Tew.

Mrs. K. Singh forced her way up today, beating Mrs. P. Fanner in a straight set and that too without dropping a game.

Naresh Kumar defeated Vasant in the fourth round.

Afsar Hussain did very well to extend Narendranath to 12 games in the first set. It was a duel from the base line in which the steadier Narendranath came out victorious. Narendranath showed more initiative in the second set and won it at 6-3.

Following are the results:—Narendranath beat Afsar Hussain 7-5, 6-3.

Balwant Singh beat N. Rama Rao 6-1, 3-6, 6-0.

J. M. Kantawala beat D. Stilliards 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

R. Roy Choudhury beat George Oommen (Junior) 6-3, 6-4.

I. D. Taylor beat Shail Upadhyaya (Junior) 6-1, 6-2.

Khawaja Saeed beat Rajeswar Kumar (Junior) 6-2, 1-6, 6-2.

Kunwar Mahindar Singh beat Vishnu Mohan 6-2, 6-1.

D. Stilliard and K. R. T. Mackenzie beat R. H. McLeod and M. V. Gapparao 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. K. Singh beat Mrs. H. Fanner 6-0, 6-0.

B. R. Basavraj beat R. K. Lakshmanan (Junior) 6-2, 6-2.

Naresh Kumar beat G. Vasant 6-4, 6-3.

Dilip K. Bose and Mrs. K. Singh, W. O. Satish Misra and Miss Padma Misra.

B. R. Basavraj and Kamal K. Singh beat John Mustapha and Shail Upadhyaya (Junior) 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

I. D. Taylor and R. K. Lakshmanan beat J. K. Chatterjee and A. M. Nandkeoyar (Junior) 6-4, 8-6.

WEST INDIES' FIRST CALCUTTA FIXTURE

Headley, Gomez And Ferguson Not To Play

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): The West Indies begin their first fixture in Calcutta against the Governor's Eleven in a three-day game on the Eden Gardens wicket tomorrow and as the wicket is known to crumple up after the second day, winning the toss will play an important part in deciding the tie. The tourists have not yet announced their side but it is definite that George Headley, John Trim, Ferguson and Gerry Gomez will stand down and their team will be selected from the remaining twelve players.

The following are the teams: WEST INDIES: J. D. Goddard, (Capt.), J. B. Stollmeyer, C. Walcott, E. Weekes, K. Rickards, R. Christiani, F. J. Cameron, P. Jones, G. Carew, A. F. Rae, D. Atkinson and C. McWatt.

GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN: K. Bose (Capt.), Mushtaqali, R. B. Nimbalkar, B. B. Nimbalkar, S. N. Banerjee, N. Chatterjee, B. N. Katju, P. B. Dutt, N. Chowdhury, P. Roy and S. K. Girdhari, B. Frank twelfth man.

QUEENSLAND SCORE 230 FOR FOUR IN SHEFFIELD SHIELD

ADELAIDE, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Queensland had scored 230 for four wickets when stumps were drawn today in their Sheffield Shield match against South Australia whose first innings was finished off for 346.

First Woman Scorer

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Miss Ray Hubner was officially advised today that she will be one of the scorers in the third Test Cricket match between South Africa and England on the Newlands ground starting here on January 1.

She will be the first woman ever to appear as a scorer in a Test Match in South Africa.

FITNA AND JEANNE D'ARC LIKELY TO WIN CUP EVENTS

B. Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The following are my selections for tomorrow's races:

1st Race:
DEUCE OF CLUBS Win
REFORM Next Best

2nd Race:
BATTILING ADMIRAL Win
BLUE LOTUS Next Best

3rd Race:
MARLOW Win
SWEETIE SHAH Next Best
if ab. Shahistah

4th Race:
MAKARPURA Win
PLAY ON Next Best
if ab. Prince of Mahad

5th Race:
FITNA Win
LIBERTY BELLE Next Best

6th Race:
JEANNE D'ARC Win
MADURI Next Best

7th Race:
KING'S STAR Win
POPPET Next Best

8th Race:
RASHTRAPATI Win
RANA PRATAP Next Best

9th Race:
DINIAR Win
BAAZ BAHADUR Next Best

Choice Treble:
FITNA
RASHTRAPATI
DINIAR

Flukes:
KOTIDHWAJ
KIRTI

Christmas Visitors To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25 (A.P.I.)—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier of East Punjab, arrived in Calcutta by air from Delhi this afternoon.

Dr. Bhargava and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister of India, who also arrived here today, were entertained at an afternoon party by the Punjabi Association. Later in the evening they addressed a public meeting in the premises of the Khalsa School at Bhowanipur.

He will meet the West Bengal Governor Dr. K. N. Katju, Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal and Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Member of the Congress Working Committee, tomorrow.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mrs. Kripalani arrived here today from Delhi. They are expected to stay in Calcutta for a week.

Devnagri Script For Sindhi Language

BOMBAY, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Sindhi Literature Conference, held in the University Senate Hall under the Presidentship of Prof. N. V. Thadhani, today unanimously adopted a resolution that Devnagri should be the script for Sindhi language instead of its present Arabic or Persian script.

By another resolution, the Conference appealed to the Government of Bombay to fall in line with other provinces by recognising Sindhi as one of the regional languages of the province.

Assam Governor In Manipur

IMPHAL (Manipur State), Dec. 24—(A.P.I.)—The Governor of Assam His Excellency Sir Akbar Hydari, is on a visit to Manipur State.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

on what they call, "protesting against the sectarian attitude of the Karnataka Socialist Party".

KASTURBA TRUST MEETING
The meeting of the agents and members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust will be held at Arsikere in Mysore State in January 1949. The agents' meeting will take place in the first week of January and till January 11, the Executive Committee will meet.

Latest Spurts

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

The following are the spurts noted this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN
KOTIDHWAJ (Dar) covered three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds. Worth watching.

BLUE LOTUS (Cunningham) held ARMY AND NAVY (Rajoo) when covering three furlongs from 9 to 6 in 38 1/2 seconds.

SAITA (Roberts) disposed of TANTALUM (Cunningham) when sent over three furlongs from 9 to 6. The former, a moody horse is capable of upsetting. He clocked 37 1/2 seconds.

MADURI (Purtu) did impressive three furlongs in 36 seconds. She is likely to fight out with the best in Baroda Cup.

REPARETEE (Russell) covered three furlongs in 38 seconds.

RACE GRASS.
VALIANT PRINCE (Tasi) covered three furlongs in 36 1/5 seconds.

POSTMASTER (Khade) was too good when beating PARAMOUNT POWER (Purtu). Timing 36 1/2 seconds.

PRINCE OF MAHAD (Aurobinda) and MANISHA (R.B.) were about level when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

MYSORE LETTER

STATE'S PROGRAMME FOR NEHRU'S RECEPTION

Growing Opposition To Labour Bill "Obstacle To Greater Production"

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE. (By Air Mail).
For the first time after assuming charge as Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be visiting the State of Mysore in the last week of this month from December 26 to 29. The last time Pandit Nehru visited Bangalore was some 17 years ago during his tour in South India.

Arriving in Bangalore on December 26, he will meet Congressmen the same afternoon grant interviews and will later attend a Garden Party given in his honour.

On December 27 he will be accorded a Civic Reception in the morning and Pandit Nehru will also take that opportunity to address the public. Later he will inaugurate the Aeronautical Society of India. Visiting the Indian Institute of Science he will lay the Foundation stone of the Electrical Communication Engineering Department and declare open a Scientific Exhibition arranged in his honour.

In the afternoon he will visit the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and in the evening will address students. In the night Pandit Nehru will receive a Coorg Deputation.

MYSORE PROGRAMME

Arriving in Mysore by air on December 28, Pandit Nehru will attend a Special Convocation of the Mysore University in the morning where he will be conferred an Honorary Doctorate. Later he will receive a civic address presented by the Mysore City Municipality and address a public meeting. After this he will leave for Karapur, a distance of about 50 miles from Mysore City in the famous Kakankote Forest, to witness Khedda operations. Returning to Mysore in the evening Pandit Nehru will visit the famous Brindavan Gardens 9 miles from Mysore City. There Pandit Nehru will be shown the Krishnarajasagara Dam.

Later in the night he will be given a banquet. On December 29 Pandit Nehru will visit the Cheluvamba Mansion in the morning, before his departure to Delhi, which has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Mysore Government for the location of the Central Food Technological Research Institute. The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government of India, will formally take over the Mansion at that time. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, which will start working early in the new year will be one of the chain of National Laboratories started by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

OPPOSITION TO LABOUR BILL

Prominent Industrialists of Mysore have come out with their vehement opposition to Chapter 14 of the

ALL-INDIA SCHOOLS CRICKET

Holkar XI In Strong Position

POONA, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): Holkar Schools Eleven were placed in a favourable position in their two-day match against C. P. Schools in the All-India Schools Cricket Tournament for the Cooch-Bihar Trophy today when they dismissed seven batsmen for 88 runs after having put up 182 in their first innings.

Holkar's score included a good knock of 75 runs by Kadir Ahmed.

In the other match played in the Tournament between Bombay and Saurashtra, Bombay had scored 63 runs for the loss of only one wicket in reply to Saurashtra's first innings total of 164. Tofique captured five Saurashtra wickets for 41 runs.

With Mysore having conceded a walkover to Bengal and Rajputana to Maharashtra, there are only six teams competing in the actual tournament this year.

SCORES:

HOLKAR (1ST INNINGS) 182:
(Kadir Ahmed 75, S. S. Sule 34, C. M. Nayudu 6 for 48 and Mohamed Ghaus 4 for 63.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES: (88 for seven (Sakir Razaque 40.)

SAURASHTRA (1ST INNINGS) 164:
(Vadgama 43, Bhupendra 37, Tofique 5 for 41.)

BOMBAY: 63 for one.

Mysore Labour Bill. This Bill has already been adopted by the Mysore Representative Assembly and is due to be piloted through the Mysore Legislative Council (Upper House) during its forthcoming session in January 1949.

According to provisions of Chapter 14, Government have power to control an industry either by requiring any employer not to close but continue to work any industrial concern on such conditions as may be specified, or appoint a person called an Authorised Controller to exercise, with respect to any industrial concern or part thereof, such functions of controls as may be specified. The penalty for contravention is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000 or with both.

The industrialists met under the auspices of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce to voice forth their disapproval to this Chapter and wanted it to be deleted in toto.

Mr. G. A. Acharya, President of the Chamber, addressing them urged the Government for the total removal of Chapter 14 of the Mysore Labour Bill which, he said took away the freedom of the industrialists. If it became law, it would place them in such a dangerous and humiliating position that many of the existing industries might have to be abandoned. In fact, he emphasised, this legislation was an obstacle to greater production in the country and would cut down even the existing low production.

In this connection a deputation of the industrialists will wait on the Minister for Law and Labour in Mysore with a memorandum drawn up by them regarding the Bill.

SOCIALISTS RESIGN

There has been considerable resignations from the ranks of the Karnataka Branch of the Socialists Party and as such the Party is getting thinned out. As many as 28 active and important members and workers of the Party in Bangalore have tendered their resignation as a "protest against the group tyranny of a clique in the Karnataka Branch and the irresponsible and undemocratic attitude of the Party".

In their letter of resignation to the General Secretary, Socialist Party (India) they have stated that the "Karnatak Branch of the Party has been very inefficient and also irresponsible in managing the affairs of the Party". It is learnt that in the same way some 30 other active workers of the Party in different places of Mysore State including important Trade Unionists will leave the Party.

(Continued in Col. 2.)

American Children's City

Forty miles west of the big American industrial city of Chicago, in the green, rolling valley of the Fox River, is a children's city unlike any other city of the world. Though small in population, it is probably the largest city in the world devoted to raising and educating children. Here, thousands of children who have lost one or both of their parents have been raised to maturity in happy surroundings and with expert care.

The name of this city is Mooseheart. It was founded in 1913 and is supported by the Loyal Order of Moose, a men's fraternal organization with more than 800,000 members.

The children who live in Mooseheart are the sons and daughters of Order members who have died, leaving insufficient money to rear their families. At present, approximately 800 boys and girls, ranging from infancy to 18 years of age, are living and being educated there. In many cases the mothers come with the children, for Mooseheart likes to keep families united. The mothers are given work in the community and take an active part in its busy life.

Children admitted to Mooseheart pay nothing at any time. For them, everything is free. Nor are there any rules requiring a child to stay if it can be well taken care of elsewhere. A mother may remove her child at any time if, for example, she remarries or commence to earn a good living. If the mother is not living, a child may be removed by any other relative who is prepared to care for him.

Combined Home And School

Mooseheart can best be described as a combination of home and school, with all the physical properties of an nursery, a boarding school and a small community. A large staff of directors, teachers, doctors, home advisers and the children's mothers serve in administering its activities and supervising the community life.

The town of Mooseheart looks like a beautifully laid-out college campus. One's first impression is of smooth green lawns shaded by many trees, through which run winding paths and streets. Rising above the trees near the entrance gate is the red roof and graceful white tower of the handsome reception building. Beyond, half hidden by trees and shrubbery, are the neat brick and stone cottages where the children live, the special houses of the Baby Village, the comfortable modern school houses, the little main

street with its well-stocked shops, and the big football and baseball fields flanked by tiers of seats.

Do the children like their life in this unique city, created specially for them? Let them speak for themselves.

Helen, a 12-year-old girl who had been at Mooseheart a year, told a friend: "I like it here. It's lots of fun."

She said it was just like being in her own home town "except that there are more children and I like that."

Russell Raycroft, now a successful businessman, went to Mooseheart with his mother and sister when he was 13, shortly after his father's death. They were filled with doubt as they walked slowly toward the little city from the railway station.

"Suddenly we came from the shaded walk into full view of Mooseheart," Raycroft said. "The sun was shining on the stone-walled Campanile—the reception building—with its white clock tower. Spread out all around on beautiful lawns were fine buildings. I loved Mooseheart from that moment and I will until I die. I cried the day I graduated. I've been around, I've made a career, fought in a war and seen many foreign lands—and I can still get homesick for Mooseheart."

Young Folk Help

Community Life

Covering about 1,200 acres (480 hectares), Mooseheart comes close to being a self-sustaining, complete community within itself. Most of its food is raised on its own 800-acre (320-hectare) farm, on which the young people help with the farm chores. Here, a prize-winning herd of Holstein cows produces a quart of milk each day for every Mooseheart resident. The little city also has its own post office, bank, stores, beauty parlor and barbershop. A large central plant heats all the buildings, which number more than 100. Other interesting spots, where the young people do much of the work, are the garage, gasoline station, cobbler shop, carpenter shop, cannery and laundry.

A sewing room, employing mothers and outside help, makes many of the clothes worn by the children. These are distributed through two department stores, one for boys and one for girls. The children pay for what they need with special vouchers given to them for the purpose.

A modern 70-bed hospital and dental clinic takes care of the community's health. Upon arrival, children and mothers receive through physical examinations.



A schoolroom at Mooseheart. Kind ness and gentle methods are the rule in this children's village. Spanking or other corporal punishment is not permitted.—USIS

Thereafter, medical examinations are given once a year and dental examinations twice a year. Since an immunization program was instituted in 1934, there has not been a single case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or whooping cough. As soon as a child develops the slightest symptoms of a cold he is sent to the hospital. Mooseheart's health record is among the best in the United States.

Complete Educational System Maintained

Education is provided by a school system which includes classes from kindergarten through high (secondary) school. There are vocational courses, which teach the children more than 15 trades, so that upon graduation they may either go to college or be prepared to earn their own living. About one-half of the children go to college.

In addition to regular school courses, many children study art and music. There are a number of quartets and other musical groups, which give concerts for the community and for visitors.

One of the most interesting assets of Mooseheart is its internationally known Child Research Laboratory. Directed by Dr. Martin Luther Reymert, a Norwegian who came to the United States after winning a competitive scholarship of the American Scandinavian Foundation, it is responsible for the mental and emotional health and the psychological guidance of the children. Dr. Reymert's opportunity has been great, for in few other places may children be studied for such lengthy periods—from infancy through high school—under uniformly controlled conditions. Part of the laboratory's objective is to carry on studies that may benefit children everywhere.

When a youngster arrives at Mooseheart, the laboratory gives him educational and aptitude tests that indicate the type of education he needs and the occupations for which he is best fitted. Further studies are made of each child as he matures, and the laboratory staff advises any changes in the child's educational program that may be indicated.

Dr. Reymert can cite many cases which show that such psychological guidance can be of invaluable help in a child's education and future success in life. His work at Mooseheart has attracted the attention of many psychologists and has helped in the formation of effective child-guidance clinics in other schools and communities.

For amusement at Mooseheart there are dances, movies, house parties and every kind of sport, such as football, basketball and tennis. Mooseheart teams play against each other, and the best teams play against those from nearby schools.

The children are taught the religion of their families, much as it might be taught in their own homes. Religious training is provided by resident Catholic and Protestant chaplains, while the Jewish boys and girls are taught by a neighboring rabbi.

Mooseheart is operated much like any good preparatory school. In addition, each student plays a part in keeping the community going. There are fewer rules and greater freedom than in most schools. The children's day is planned so that they have time for school, recreation, and community tasks. Every effort is made to bring them up as individuals, rather than to make them conform to a single pattern.

Spanking or other corporal punishment is not permitted in the children's city. The children are guided by other means that have been found equally—if not more—effective.

"What happens when you have been bad?" a visitor recently asked Ethel, an 11-year-old girl whom she met while walking down one of Mooseheart's tree-shaded streets.

Ethel grinned. "Well, we have to stay after school or maybe we can't go to the movies or do something else we want to do. We don't like to miss the movies, so we generally behave."

Special Provisions For Babies

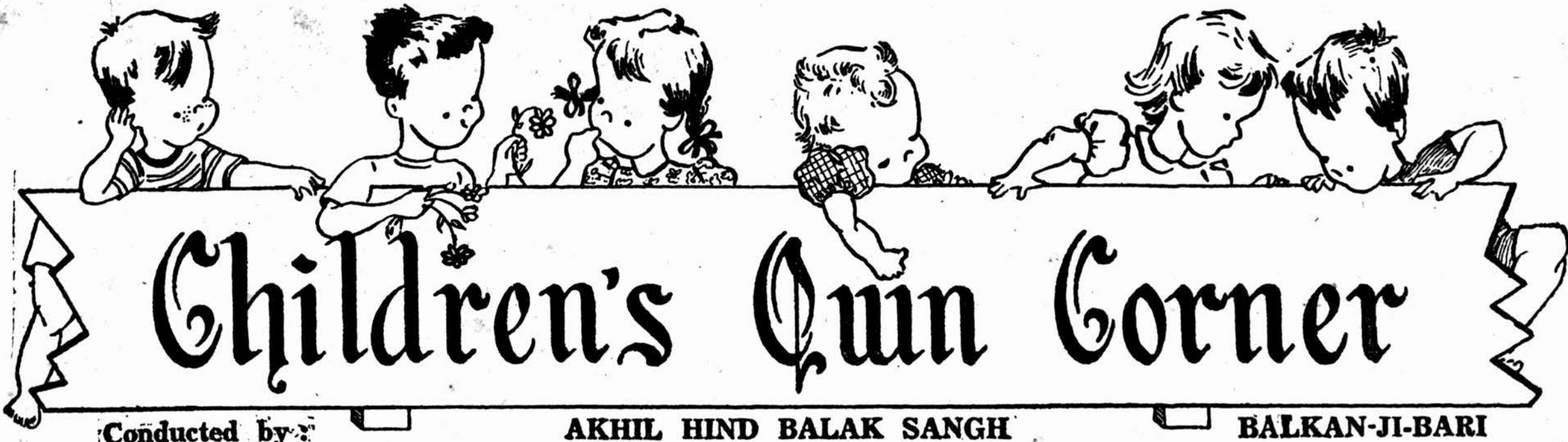
The youngest children who come to Mooseheart—the babies—remain in the hospital under expert care until they are two years old. From two to six years of age they live in the Baby Village. The houses in this village all have small-sized chairs, tables and other children's furniture, and each is presided over by several housemothers well-trained in handling young children.

After the children are seven years old, they are divided into what are called "home groups," and live in cottages, each containing 16 to 30 children. Each cottage is a home unit with its own kitchen, dining room, parlor and private bedrooms, and is staffed by a housemother and a cook. Mothers who live in Mooseheart may have their children visit them at every opportunity but individual families do not live in private residences.

(Continued On Page 27)



Children at Mooseheart help run the farm, which produces much of their food. The dairy herd provides a quart of milk a day for each resident of this special children's village.—USIS.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers from all parts of India will be meeting for their Annual General Meeting and Child Welfare Conference at Delhi—at a new place and under new circumstances. It is one year now that our country won independence and we are proud that already our Nation has begun to grow child conscious. We must strike while the iron is hot. So let us think about our "dreams" seriously, and let us try and realise them as early as possible.

Besides our President, Shri B. G. Kher, others expected to attend and address our gatherings will be Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shri Ammu Swaminathan, Shri Mohanlal Saksena and Lady M. R. Masani. Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has decided to celebrate a children's week, on this occasion and has fixed a very attractive programme, including Children's Procession, etc./ Variety Show, Bal Mela Exhibition.

Lodging and boarding arrangements as well as sight-seeing at Delhi will be free. Delegates will, however have to pay a fee of Rs. 2/- only each. They are requested to send their names (with full address) and fee, as well as intimation about their arrival at Delhi to the General Secretary, Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, Ramroop Vidyamandir, Frem-nagar, Subzimandi, Delhi preferably through their Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari.

The General Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has further added. "It is very cold at Delhi these days. It is, therefore, advised that those who come here should bring enough warm clothing for wearing and for bedding." We look forward to the opportunity of meeting at Delhi positively and to have the pleasure of passing a very happy and useful time together.

THE CHILD IN OUR MIST
Rani Maharaj Singh, Chairman U. N. Appeal for children, Bombay Province, has issued the following appeal:—

The United Nations Appeal for Children has been sponsored by the Government of India. One lakh of rupees has been remitted to the

U. N. O. as a token gift from India. Each Province in this country is working for this cause, and the last date set for this effort is March 31, 1949. I have been asked to undertake the work in Bombay Province.

An Executive Committee has been formed and various groups are already at work planning to wake us up to the urgency of this vital question.

Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of this fund will be spent in Bombay and twenty-five per cent will be sent to the Central Committee in New Delhi.

We must plan to give **THE CHILD IN OUR MIST** a chance to have a strong, healthy body, a disciplined and trained mind, and inspiration of the Spirit to create "a new heaven and a new earth" where Remand Homes will not be necessary, and instead of the delinquent child, there will be the eager, happy child at creative work and play. It is not impossible to work such a plan. Let us get down to thinking this through, for the soul of the child has tremendous possibilities and powers and, God helping us, we can and shall help to release this latent power.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE

To carry out our purpose she adds, we must cover the whole country with a network of creches, nursery schools, children's libraries, play centres, clinics and welfare centres and first-class primary and occupational schools and canteens. Each child must have his place in these. The existing institutions are all too few and cannot cope with the tremendous need.

This call goes out to each person in our Province. I want every man and woman to think of **THE CHILD IN OUR MIST**: his needs; the appeal of his helplessness and weakness; his confidence in you and me; his power to save you and me and our country, if we will give him the chance.

Let us look into the future and plan with all our hearts and minds to give this child a fair chance to build a strong nation, a nation where children are happy, healthy, strong, and free to work for nothing short of the Kingdom of God, for truly, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."



Anjani

A TRIP TO KANHERI CAVES

Brother Rajnikant Updhyaya has sent the following account of a trip of the Malad Balkan-Ji-Bari to the Kanheri Caves—

It was hardly seven o'clock in the morning. All children were ready to start for the trip. Kanheri Caves at Borivli had been selected for the purpose. Children were feeling very happy.

We reached Borivli Station and soon started for the caves. On the way children talked and laughed, and sang songs, and occasionally shouted the slogan "Balkan-Ji-Bari Zindabad!"

At last we reached our destination. We took some rest and after that took our breakfast—each one sharing his with others—This all of us had a variety of eatables—and felt a part of the Great Brotherhood that is ours.

In the afternoon, after finishing our lunch, we went round to see the caves, which are approximately one hundred Children minutely observed the finest carvings of the glorious past. They asked several questions about their history, etc.

Then we returned to the cave which we had occupied and there went



Bharati

through a Variety Entertainment Programme. After that, the party began to get ready for returning—Children were reluctant to return but they realised they had to go to their homes after all.

On the way again children talked and laughed, and sang, and shouted slogans. Borivli, everyone felt fatigued. After reaching Malad, the party dispersed, children and workers wishing each other "Jai Hind!"

MEDICINE AND WATER

Two vessels contained equal quantities of medicine and water. A teaspoonful of the medicine was transferred to the vessel containing water. A teaspoonful of the mixture from this vessel was then transferred to the vessel containing medicine.

How does the proportion of water in this vessel now compare with the proportion of medicine in the other?

The proportion of water in the medicine is exactly the same as the proportion of medicine in the water.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

Dada will be pleased also to receive from you contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles etc., written clearly on one side of the page only, and if found suitable, they will gladly be published in this "Govnen".—Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay 21



"Building Sand Castles"



"Well Earned Rest"

(Continued from page 6)

women till recently was looked upon as a freak. The few full-blooded rebels who tried to assert themselves were suspected by their kin and thwarted by society. Woman joined man in this hideous game, for that way it paid her, she likely argued. There were also fortunate women—women wit with genius and opportunities. What did they do with them? Content with the easy fame and effortless life, they went content with themselves and they never cared for once to do a single act that would redeem their kind to their original and just glory. On the other hand, they dissipated their gifts energy and leisure in superficial and superstitious nonsense, in activities that hardly

Why This Dearth Of Genius Among Women?

touched the real woman. Becoming things they did not see the need for. Wider interests they did not consider. They fell a victim to perversion in their turn.

There is no use blaming man. It is idle to expect others, men or women, to value the highest and the best in us. We should value it ourselves. If we don't, we can as well give up all hope of recovery and regeneration. It is true the way to go up is hard and weary. That is no reason why they should cry despair and become party to man's original viles. If they do whether consciously or otherwise, I can accuse them only as accomplices in a blasphemous act. They

become traitors to themselves.

It is not to parade before any august assembly that we insist on women cultivating their genius. We feel we have not tapped the potentiality of human creation. Man has excluded more than fifty per cent of the Lord's good creation and he dares to talk of civilization and culture. Are we not justified in our fear that the sum total of human genius is less, far less than it can well be, that the best and highest in our mother, in our sisters, in our daughters are at stake? This, I repeat, is matter for dynamic action and not fastidious gossip.

A SILVER LINING

There is this silver lining. While in Great Britain the question of equal pay for equal work created an uproar in government circles some years ago, the then Prime Minister Mr. Churchill even threatening to resign on that issue, and while in the United States the Senate rejected last year the proposed constitutional amendment to establish equal rights for women, the principle of equal opportunity and equal compensation has been incorporated as one of the fundamental principles of governance in our country. May we hope that is just the beginning? May we not hope that men will be loyal to the spirit of the letter and that women will get interested vitally interested, in themselves?

Cultural Life In Soviet Union: Jubilee Of Moscow Art Theatre

Preparations for the 50th anniversary of the Moscow Art Theatre are in full swing in the capital and in the larger cities of the Soviet Union. A festival session of the All-Russian Theatrical Society was held in Moscow on the 23rd and 25th of October. The Moscow Art Theatre held a jubilee decade from the 23rd of October to the 1st of November during which time the theatre presented its best productions.

Scientific sessions, lectures, conferences and evenings dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Moscow Art Theatre were held in Kiev, Minsk, Riga, Baku, Lvov and other cities of the Soviet Union.

32nd University In Soviet Union

This autumn the Tadzhik State University opened in Stalinabad. This is the first university in the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic and the thirty-second in the Soviet Union. The university has been given one of the best buildings in the city. The instructors' staff of the university includes outstanding Tadzhik scientists headed by Z. Radzhabekov, M.A. (Hist.), and its several departments are headed by distinguished professors from Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent and other cities of the Soviet Union. The university will train historians, philologists, geologists, soil scientists, zoologists, botanists, physicists, chemists and other specialists.

In addition to its laboratories, the university is setting up a museum, a botanical garden, an astronomical observatory and other scientific institutions. A large park in the centre of the city has been turned over to the university for the botanical garden.

The university has an enrollment of 260 students among whom 120 are of Tadzhik and Uzbek nationality.

New Clubs And Libraries

The network of cultural and educational institutions in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic is greatly expanding. During the nine months

of this year 38 new city and village clubs, 11 libraries and two houses of culture have been opened. At the present time there are houses of culture in all district seats of the republic. New clubs and libraries have been opened in the Akhuryan, Artashat, Akhtin, Ashtarak districts as well as in the newly built repatriates' settlements in Kafan and Oktemberyan. By the 31st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution 45 more clubs opened in the republic.

Trade Union Amateur Theatricals

The concluding decade of the All-Union review of the trade union amateur theatricals is being held in Moscow with great success. Seventeen amateur theatrical groups selected at the national review, in the Russian Federation and the other fraternal republics have come to Moscow for the event. The repertoire of the amateur theatrical groups includes a great number of plays by Soviet play-wrights. The theatrical group of the Vyborg House of Culture (Leningrad), for instance has presented M. Gorky's "Yegor Bulichev and others", K. Trenyev's play "the thea-Yarovaya" was put up by the theatrical group of the Palace of Culture of the Stalin automobile plant of Moscow, and the theatrical group of the transport machine-building workers union Palace of Culture (Khar'kov) has performed A. Korneychuk's "Platon Krechet" in the Ukrainian language.

While in Moscow the participations in the decade of amateur theatricals will meet with outstanding masters of the stage-actors of the Moscow Art Theatre and the Maly Theatre. The review will be concluded by a creative conference at which the results of the All-Union review will be

Lectures On Soviet Science

A cycle of public lectures under the general title of the "Latest Achievements in Soviet Science and Engineering" has begun in Moscow, organized by the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific knowledge. The first lecture on the "Role of Russian and Soviet Science in the Development of World Science" was read by Academician B. Yuryev. He pointed out the unprecedented scope of development of Soviet science since the Revolution. The lecture was concluded with a review of the outstanding achievements of Soviet scientists who have established priority in many fields of science.

Garden Week

Millions of collective farmers, factory and office workers, members of the Young Communist League, pioneers and school children of the Russian Federation have joined in a mass movement for the restoration and development of horticulture. About 400,000 fruit trees and berry bushes have been planted on the first day of this garden week. In Voronezh the population came out en-masses to plant greenery in their city. In the Ostrogzh, Rossosh and several other districts new fruit and berry orchards have been planted on an area of 75 hectares, on the first day of garden week. In the collective farms of the Saratov Region, new gardens have been planted on an area of 26 hectares, in the Bryansk region on an area of 58 hectares, and so on. The collective farmers and factory and office workers are planting fruit trees and berry bushes also in their own home gardens. Thus, about 8,000 fruit trees have been planted in private gardens in the Ulyanov region. Similar reports

come in from many other regions and autonomous republics of the Soviet Union.

Horticulture expositions have been opened in Moscow, Leningrad, Ufa, Sverdloosk, Kirov and many other regional seats and capitals of Soviet republics.

It is expected that about 15,000 hectares will be planted with fruit trees and berry bushes this autumn.

A Million Text Books

The text book publishing house of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic this year published 57 secondary school textbooks totalling 1,374,000 copies. A primer "Our Native Language" and other language textbooks in the Kazakh language have been published for the first and second grades in editions of from 30,000 to 100,000 copies. Language textbooks, geographies and other educational aids in the Uygur language have been published in editions of 5,000 copies each.

Academician T. Lysenko

To mark the fiftieth birthday of Trofim Lysenko, one of the most outstanding Soviet scientists and tireless innovator, the Trade Union Publishing House has issued a new book of feature stories entitled "The Art of Creation" by Alexander Popovskiy.

This book describes T. Lysenko's work in science from 1925, when he was a young agronomist at the Gandzhin selection station, down to our days. The writer tells about the leading work of the scientist and President of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; about the work of his closest pupils Kolesnik, Glushchenko, Ayakyan, Philipov; and about the great benefits T. Lysenko's discoveries have brought to the Soviet national economy. The introduction to the book "The Art of Creation" has been written by I. Eichfeld, member of and Stalin Prize Laureate.—Tass the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic News Agency.

[[Continued From Page 7]]

hated holly, and at one time, a mischievous goblin is supposed to have paid a visit to a maiden who had not decorated her bed with holly. Another legend has it, that holly is symbolical of the Crown of Thorns worn by Christ, because of its blood-red berries and thorns. **MISTLETOE**

The mistletoe dates from the time of the Druids who believed that the plant had miraculous powers, because of its immortality. It received from them the name "All Heal," and it was dedicated to the Scandinavian Goddess of Love, Friga. Probably from this comes the custom of kissing under the mistletoe; sometimes a branch of holly was used.

Many of the European countries have their Christmas superstitions as well as legends and traditions. Here are some of them;

Old women in Syria, on the Eve of Epiphany, Twelfth Night, have the superstition that if they have great faith their stores will be increased, so they descend to their cellars, and shake their jars of oil and wine.

Bohemian girls believe that if on Christmas Eve they put a bowl of water outdoors to freeze, a pattern on the ice will reveal the occupations of their husbands-to-be.

In the Netherlands, the superstition is that whatever is planted on Christmas Eve will not die, even if the seed is sown when there is snow on the ground.

CHRISTMAS CARD.

The Christmas greeting card is not a very old custom, having only been the light of day some time during the year 1846, and is now a large and very popular industry. The exact date when the first card was sent is very difficult to ascertain.

It was thought that W.C.T. Dobson, R.A., was the inventor of the Christmas card; he sent one to a friend in 1844. The best authorities on the subject believe that

J.C. Horsley printed the first greeting card in 1846. These were lithographed, then hand-coloured.

It was about 1884 that the Christmas greeting card gained the peak of artistry. Some were very elaborately designed with trimmings of silks or feathers. Others were made in the shape of sachets. The expressions of sentiment used in these cards, were typical of the Victorian era, and would be the cause of much amusement today.

DECEMBER 25TH IS NOT CHRISTMAS DAY!

When was Christmas Day first observed? Nobody knows the exact date.

We can only say that it was not until more than three hundred and fifty years after the Nativity it commemorates. Why is it on December 25th? Nobody knows that either, writes Mr. Thomas Bolt in "Tit-bits."

There is neither Biblical nor historical evidence in favour of that day. But it was probably chosen because it was the festival day of pagan sunworshippers.

The primitive Christians did not celebrate anniversaries of events in the life of their Master. They observed, however, the Jewish Passover, and, though they may have associated the date of the Resurrection with it, Easter was not established as a separate church anniversary until the third century.

But Christmas is unique among the Church festivals. For the early Fathers of the Church not only differed among themselves as to its date but reproved all inquiry on the subject and denounced those who suggested that it should be celebrated. Origin, the distinguished and influential theologian writing about A.D. 245, repudiated the idea of marking Christ's birthday "as if he were a King Pharaoh."

XMAS THE WORLD OVER

Clement of Alexandria, most learned of these churchmen, recorded the speculations as to the date about 200 A.D., and condemned them all as superstitions. Some, he said, ascribed Christ's birthday to May 20th; others to April 19th or 20th. He himself thought it was November 17th, 3 B.C. A Latin tract of A.D. 243 stated "by private revelation" that it was known to be May 28th.

None of these inquirers referred to December 25th, and yet the Christmas of Rome arbitrarily adopted that the date shortly after A.D. 354. Dr. Inge and other distinguished authorities are now inclined to believe that they did this because it had been, until then, the great festival of the worshippers of Mithras, whose religion had come to Rome from the East rather earlier than Christianity, and had been its rival for centuries.

FESTIVAL OF THE SUN

Sun worship was intermingled with this Mithraic cult, and, of course, December 25th was their day of rejoicing, because it marks the beginning of the sun's return to the northern latitudes. It was also a festival day for many pagans of the north. Our Venerable Bede noted that the Britons had celebrated it in pre-Christian times.

With the spread of Christianity in the fourth century Mithraism had lost favour with the Roman emperors, and its festivals were forbidden. Whereupon the churchmen, in all probability, seized upon its great day as one of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the birth of the Saviour; just as the King's birthday is observed officially with no regard to the actual date of his birth. That is the most rational way of accounting for their bold innovation.

All the great churches of the Eastern Empire at once denounced this innovation as the rankest

heresy, and it was not generally adopted till nearly a hundred years later. Towards the end of the fourth century Honorius, Emperor of the Western Empire, went to Constantinople and there discussed this dispute between the churches with his brother Arcadius, Emperor of the East, and their mother.

The Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria accepted it between A.D. 398-401. In Rome, in A.D. 400, its importance was officially emphasized by its being included with Epiphany and Easter as one of the three feasts on which theatres had to be closed. And in the meantime the pagan pontiffs and augurs had been deprived of their honoured offices and emoluments; their statues and images of the ancient gods had been destroyed, and many of the splendid temples of antiquity demolished by the Christians.

So the custom of celebrating Christmas on a day originally inaugurated by sun worshippers, gradually became an integral feature of Church teaching, and in the succeeding Dark and Middle Ages the man who dared to question the literal accuracy of this teaching would have been promptly condemned as a heretic.

ATOM RESISTANT BUILDINGS

CANBERRA. Buildings to resist atom bomb attacks are included in a £26,000,000 post office construction and modernisation programme for the State of Victoria announced recently by the Australian Postmaster-General (Senator D. Cameron).

In the city of Melbourne, with its population of over one million, £2,730,000 will be spent, mainly on two additional modern telephone exchanges. Under one of these will be constructed a basement designed to resist atom bomb attack. An emergency telephone system will be maintained for the city in the event of any attack affecting other services. The remainder of the £26,000,000 will be spent on extending postal and telephone services throughout country areas.

Let us talk it over—

NEXT to the glamour world of cinema, journalism seems to have an irresistible appeal for the modern young woman. But unlike the former whose doors are enticingly kept open to her, the latter still wants to bar her entry in its vast domain!

The editor, the godhead in this world of politics, scoops, sensations, news and views, evinces an unwarranted fear of the woman's presence affecting the work of his staff. But to give the devil his due, he is generally polite and patronising to the woman visitor, considering the number of people he has to see daily and most of whom are inveterate bores! However, this civility should on no account be mistaken for anything but purely a method of tactics. For, the moment you tell the Editor of your intentions to work on his staff (as a mere apprentice), he leaves no doubt in your mind about his own intentions in the matter.

The stock excuses given are lack of place where you can sit without making his "boys" (as he refers to the subs and reporters) feel embarrassed, the odd hours of duty and the nature of the work itself which requires a thick skin etc. etc. But if your ardour remains undimmed in his august presence he reluctantly condescends to ask you to write for his paper on topics of feminine interests only. If your modernised "ego" revolts against this attitude on his part, you may as well consider this Fourth Estate of Man as eternally closed to you.

Of course, of late our newspaper men are in a comparatively more receptive frame of mind than they were say, in the pre-war days. But be sure that despite it there's a well laid-out plan for "segregation". Women are to write only in the Home Section Columns, on child-care, beauty, fashions, good housekeeping, cooking and so on. However, if your heart is set upon journalism as a career the diplomatic way is not to declare "Satyagraha" against the policy towards your sex. Leap up to the chance of writing for a paper and there may come a day when you can ultimately make your way into the other departments either as a reporter or sub-editor, mostly the former. For even in England or America women aren't encouraged to work as subs. Most of them work as reporters, feature writers, film critics or society columnists.

* * *

So much about journalism in the "English-speaking" world admit us. What about journalism in our own languages? The picture is not so disheartening as in the former. For a number of years women have been contributing short stories and articles of socio-political interests to the newspapers and periodicals. In fact, we do have a good many well got-up women's magazines which have served as a valuable training ground for women writers of high repute in Hindustani, Marathi, and Gujarati. These have their counter-part in English but it is of a more recent origin.

On the whole, Editors of Indian languages newspapers have been more enterprising in appointing women on their staff as reporters, feature writers and even sub-editors. However, the number of Women Editors entirely in charge of a weekly or a daily is such as can only be counted on the fingers. This has an explanation in the stubborn prejudice shown against them by men in this profession. Until recently the aspiring woman journalist tried to make a break in the English newspapers but the set-back received at the first approach has turned her away from the profession. Perhaps that was natural in the days when English enjoyed paramount importance. But now the conditions are changed and women are assured of unlimited scope in this profession which is expanding in the proper direction. In this country of illiterates journalism will play a great part in educating the people apart from being important for purposes of propaganda.

* * *

It is a great pity that at this time we should have been deprived in the death of Pramila Oak, an experienced journalist who had the rare distinction of being the Editor of a Marathi daily "Matrubhoomi". She too had to put up with all sorts of discouraging experiences before she became successful in this line, which so long had been the special preserve of man. Pramila Oak has been a worker of the Congress for many years and underwent imprisonment twice. Through "Matrubhoomi" her voice counted a lot in the affairs of Berar. The Berar Congress Committee has wisely decided to raise a memorial in

The Truth About Love

THERE is no such thing as pure love, declared Miss Anna

Freud, daughter of the late Professor Sigmund Freud, at the International Congress on Mental Health, which opened in London recently.

And a Dominican priest, Father Gilby, agreed with her. He upheld the doctrine of original sin.

Miss Freud, dealing with aggression in childhood, said much of our emotional life was spent in the struggle to rid ourselves of destructively aggressive instincts.

"This mixture of love and hate," she said, "gives rise to the many fantasies, day-dreams, religious conceptions and Utopias which always imagine a state of pure love which does not exist in human life."

In the Freudian theory the aggressive urges were accepted as one of the two fundamental instinctive forces—the destructive, or death, instinct, and the sexual, or life instinct; and it was emotional starvation, the failure to fuse the two, which produced abnormal aggressiveness.

Father Gilby discussed "Guilt" which he said was a "healthy symptom of recovery, not a morbid condition."

"Original sin," he said, "is not a capricious blight that has descended on us as the result of a 'gaffe' on the part of our first representatives."

"It is not so much a personal fault as the personal burden of a heritage in ruins."

"This disorder is the historical normal, and its acceptance is the Christian practice of admitting oneself a sinner and escaping from the madness of innocence in which we would be born if we could."

He added that since we were born defective, morbid innocence consisted of not admitting it, and morbid guilt of resenting it. Both were forms of infantilism.

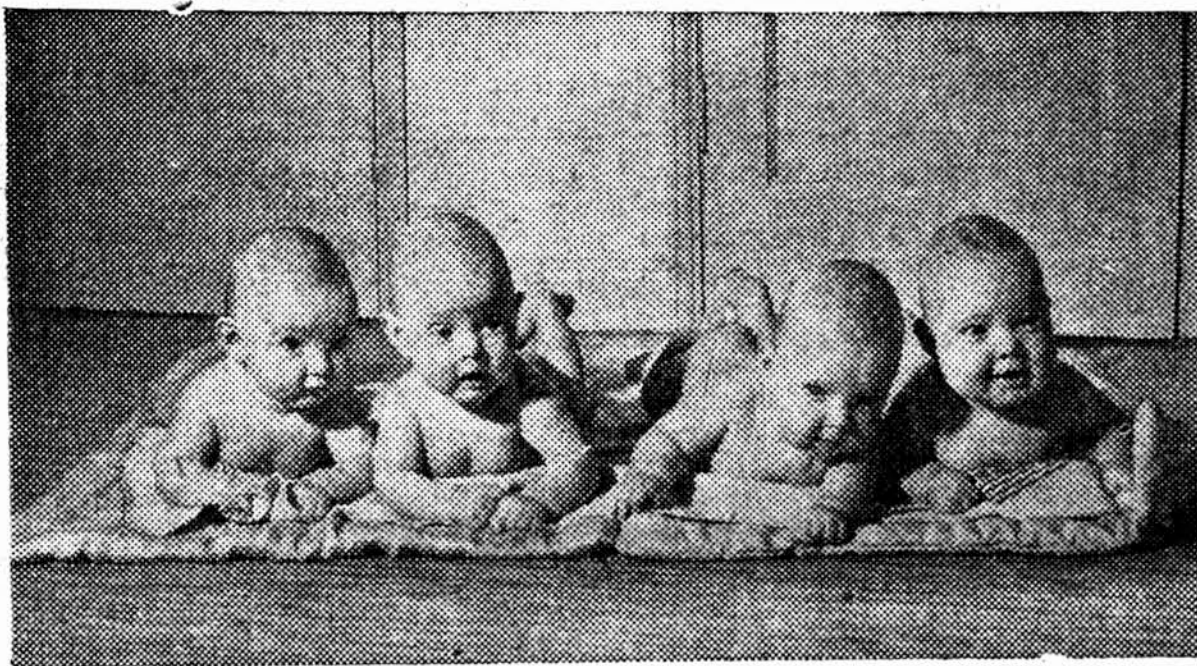
"It is not the sense of sin that is crippling," he said, "but the craving for innocence. Little Jack Horner (who said 'What a good boy am I') is the type, but at least he pulled out a plum."

The confessional, with its conscious acknowledgment of guilt,



At the Taj, on 14th Dec: there was a display of Beach Wear for Women, at a model show held for the first time in Bombay. The photo shows, Eileen wearing the newest "Sea Scanty in Navy", a two-piece with apron front in peit point.

THEY ARE THE GOODS!



This charming strip of bonny babyhood is the latest picture of the Bristol Quads, daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Good. The babies were born on June 12 this year.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS OF A CHILD

Leading psychiatrists discussed various aspects of family life at the International Mental Congress in London recently.

These were some of the views put forward:

Professor MacCalman, of Aberdeen: The individual can never understand or adjust himself to a larger community until he understands and adjusts himself to the smaller unit of the family.

Dr. John Rickman, London Clinic of Psycho-analysis: By the age of four, a child is a cultural unit—although not a stable one.

The child of a broken home, in which the parents are separated or unhappy, grows up with a burden of guilt. It feels an unconscious responsibility for the unhappiness of the parents.

THE "ABSENT" SYMBOL

The child needs to see in its parents people who respect each other and get on well together.

The absence of a parent does not constitute a broken home, provided the absent one is a symbol of affection.

Mrs. Margaret Klein had a good word for Dick Barton, the Wild West and the penny blood.

They were, she said, part of the fantasy world of the child, in which it identified itself with the good as well as the bad characters.

WAR "VALUES"

Professor Van der Hoop, of Holland: The large amount of serious crime among juveniles is due to the fact that "values" of war are still pertaining—violence

her honour, which may be done in the shape of constituting a scholarship in journalism for women.

—Leela

means courage and patriotism.

On the Continent this is aggravated by the black market, in which children had been used—had gone about laden with money. When they fail to get what they want they take it if necessary by violence.



"I have got such an interesting topic to talk about that I don't like any one to interfere"

had effects which might be envied by medical practitioners.

Dr. Frederick H. Allan, one of the leading child psychologists in the United States, pointed out that aggression in the child was not a bad quality nor inherently destructive.

It was the process by which the child asserted himself as an individual, separate and unique and, in constructive aggressiveness, relinquished part of his individuality to become a working member of a group.

His first aggressive act was reaching out for food. Rigid and unimaginative efforts to regulate the feeding needs of the infant were the basis of many conflicts between child and parent, and later between child and society.

"Parents can become the slaves to the child's demands or they can become autocrats, seeking docile obedience," he said.

"A child learns in growing up that he cannot always have what he wants. He meets reality in the boundaries defined by his parents."

"He will try to override some of these controls. If the boundaries are narrowed and autocratically imposed or if they melt away before the child's demands, then frustration destroys constructive aggression."

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vyas.*

Founded in 1888, the Bombay Art Society has reached the stage of the Diamond Jubilee—an event which should form a landmark in its history. To-day is the seniormost art society in India. At the close of its sixty years' existence, it presents a creditable record of achievements and of the contribution made by it to the growth of art.

A BRILLIANT RECORD

The annual exhibition, which is held on an all-India scale, is the outstanding activity of the society; and the same was omitted only twice all these years. It is through this exhibition that the society has introduced artists to the public and has given a great impetus to art. Between 1907 and 1947, the society has awarded cash prizes and medals to the tune of Rs. 85,000 and has sold pictures worth two lakhs of rupees.

Since the very beginning of its career, the society has kept a broad and progressive outlook on art. It has creditably held the balance between various schools and styles and has encouraged art irrespective of labels. In future too, the society should continue its progress on its own lines, but at the same time it should not miss to make maximum contribution to the revitalisation of the country's traditional arts and crafts.

GUIDANCE TO ARTISTS

Art societies should no longer remain under the impression that their duty ends with the award of prizes and sale of pictures. They should be constantly conscious of, and be in readiness to discharge, the new responsibilities which freedom has devolved on them. One of such new responsibilities is the necessity to give guidance to young artists in the right direction. Something like guidance to artists and also to societies is noticed in an article which appeared in a local daily on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee, from the pen of the Bombay Art Society's president, Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The relevant passage reads as follows:

"I am too old-fashioned to be an advocate of ultra-modern art and I feel that the pendulum in Europe is now swinging back. A few years ago there was nothing but praise from the most unexpected quarters for a kind of art which nobody seemed to understand. To-day critics seem to realise that these fantastic delusions cannot live and will never be known to the future as the work of great masters. Personally I would not encourage our young artists to indulge in blotches of colour and formless beings. Let them imbibe real art whether it be of the East or of the West."

SAFEGUARD AGAINST DANGERS

But the pendulum especially in Bombay appears to be swinging towards the modern trends of Europe; and the budding talent of India is in danger of being dissipated. The credulous among young artists are proselytised by agents of western modernism who pose as friends of Indian art, and they are induced to discard the art heritage of their country and to imitate mannerisms of western modernists. Their patch works and imitations are boosted as "original" works and examples of contemporary Indian art, and they themselves as "progressive" artists.

The formulation of definite standards is the best safeguard which every art society can and ought to provide against any such danger. The selection and judging committees should conform to such standards and should be restrained from imposing their own standards upon the society by which they are appointed. Agents of "isms" might be able to capture exhibition committees but they should not aspire to dominate the society or dictate their policy to it. The Bombay Art Society should not allow the scales to turn towards ill-understood modernism of Europe, if it is convinced of its responsibility to give proper guidance to young artists.

The inaugural address of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the annual exhibition was highly encouraging. In it he discussed a few points which have an important bearing upon

Sixty Years' Service To Art—Dangers To India's Art Traditions—Coordination Of Diversified Art Activities—Real Motive Of Propaganda—No Site For Gallery Yet—Role Of Design In Cottage Industries.



"AFTER BATH", by Mr. B. K. Tharthare—an exhibit in the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

the promotion of art. He made a reference to the purchase of paintings by the Government of India for the decoration of Indian embassies abroad, and then he expressed the hope that Bombay artists will not be neglected in making future selections.

FOR PROMOTION OF ART

The Governor's solicitude for patronage to the artists of Bombay should be appreciated, but at the same time, the disregard, which is shown to them and which is their long-standing grievance, should be brought to his notice. Bombay has established its reputation as a distinct and progressive centre of art, but attempts are made by hostile elements in other provinces to minimise its importance as such. A few outsiders representing the hostile element have migrated to this city, and they have held to ridicule a large section of artists because the latter do not imitate the mannerisms of western modernists or of the unprogressive revivalists of the Lucknow and Bengal schools. The Government of Bombay should uphold the prestige of the province and should put forward the claim of its artists and their school of art to every scheme of art organisation on an all India scale.

The Governor commended the suggestion for closer co-operation between museums and art societies. The co-ordination of the activities of different art institutions is an ideal whose importance is not realised in India. On the contrary, separatist and disruptive tendencies have insidiously become manifest following the dawn of independence. The misleading and false propaganda, which is launched against the Sir J. J. School of Art and its first popular Indian Director in order to secure the status of an independent school for commercial art, is a fresh instance.

If properly effected, the co-ordination of the diversified art activities is sure to be conducive to the progress of art. There ought to be at least a link between different institutions—existing as well as new—which are concerned with the teaching or propagation of art. Such a link should be forged in accordance with a well thought out scheme and not in a haphazard manner. In Bombay the Sir J. J. School of Art should be esteemed as an important institution for every scheme of an inter-art organisation as it is a centre in which persons who create art are trained. It should not be left out at the instance of its few enemies if they manage to emerge as art-dictators.

REBUFF TO PROPAGANDISTS

Leading artists of Bombay have, in a statement issued by them, expressed

resentment at the slanderous propaganda launched against the Sir J. J. School of Art and its first Indian Director. They have recorded their frank opinion that the exhibition of students' works at the school "displayed a very satisfactory standard of work in all the eight sections of the show". The statement reflects a wonderful spirit of unity among artists and upholds the prestige of Bombay as a distinct and leading centre of art.

The signatories seem to be aware of "the poison which is being spread about them by interested writers and critics." "These hostile critics", they say, "have generally gone unchallenged and have started exceeding their own limits". As "a typical sample" they cite "the attack on the Bombay School of Art with a view to run down the First Indian Director." The poison is chronic. It must be eradicated in the interests of the artistes of Bombay and their school of art. The present propaganda is a handiwork of the hostile element.

Besides the joint statement of artists, the Art Society of India, which is a well known body has issued an interesting note. In it the society has discussed, in a constructive manner, its views on art education, the principles according to which the same should be reorganised and the present condition of commercial art. The society



"Pushpa", by Mr. D. B. Jog—an exhibit in Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

declares "we strongly disapprove some aspersions thrown at the Government institution by a section of the press" and draws the attention of the Government to the urgency of the implementation of the Art Education Committee's far-reaching recommendations.

SONG OF "SEPARATION"

The propaganda has now settled down to its real objective—a demand for the separation of commercial art from fine arts—for the assignment, to the former, of the status of an independent school. A race of correspondents has suddenly cropped out, and letters singing the uniform tune of "separation" have begun to appear in a certain section of the press. Such letters are in the familiar methods of propaganda. A member from Kanara who sprang up in the Legislative Assembly in October with a cut motion on behalf of commercial art found nobody to prop him up with a single letter. Perhaps the exhibition of students' works at the school of art was needed to prompt correspondents to pick up their pens and rush to newspaper offices.

Commercial art is one of the branches of art; and as such it cannot stand as a separate entity or ash a rival of fine arts. A preparatory course of two years has been recommended by the Art Education Committee as compulsory in all specialised branches, including commercial art. The Art Society of India has also expressed its opinion against the separation of this branch of art from Fine Arts. The separation of commercial art cannot be justified on any grounds.

SITE FOR GALLERY

The Art Gallery is one of the urgent requirements of Bombay. Although Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has already offered for it a munificent donation of four lakhs of rupees, Bombay has still remained without a gallery. His Excellency the Governor also referred to the question in his inaugural address at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. He said that attempts are being made to secure a suitable site and expressed the hope that existing difficulties will before long be surmounted with the good will of the parties concerned.

It appears that the delay is caused by some difficulties in securing a site. Rightly speaking, the site of an art gallery or any similar institution should be independent, prominent and easily accessible to the people. The institution like an art gallery ought to retain its individuality; and it can do so, to no small extent, if it is assigned an independent site. A large city like Bombay can offer a suitable site with least difficulty. It is hoped that the Government will expedite the selection of the site and proceed soon with the construction of the gallery.

NO APPROACH TO DESIGNS

The All India Cottage Industries Board held its first meeting a few days ago, at Cuttack and passed a number of resolutions. The Board has decided to help the growth of cottage industries to meet internal requirements as well as for the benefit of the export trade. Its recommendation for the expansion of the export trade is that every Trade Commissioner's office abroad should have a show room for cottage products.

The Board has further recommended the establishment of a Central Training Institute and an Industries Sales Emporium at Delhi, but it is not reported to have given thought to the crucial problem of design. The artistic cottage products owe the demand for them in foreign countries to their distinctive designs. The expansion of the export trade and also of the home market will depend, in a large measure, upon the improvement of designs, but hitherto the Government has not considered cottage industries, especially of the artistic type, in the terms of design!

Sometime ago the Council of the National Cyclists Union of Britain passed a resolution unanimously, "viewing with grave concern recent reports of doping in international events and asking the N.C.U., to take the matter up internationally." This was the outcome of allegations that a British rider was given dope before competing in an event at the World Cycling Championships held at Amsterdam last summer.

The Medical adviser to the British Olympic Cycling team is said to have pointed out that they had to differentiate between stimulants and dope, but cocaine, alcohol and strychnine definitely made a man abnormal and any one so doped would have an unfair advantage over his opponents.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IMPERATIVE

It is high time the international body took serious notice of this and stopped doping of athletes altogether. Sport will have no meaning if such objectionable methods were allowed to invade the sporting field openly or clandestinely. These are bound to ruin the health of the athletes also. The main object of sport—to build a healthy and physically fit world—will, therefore be wholly frustrated. Besides, it will be totally unfair to those who depend entirely on their merits to give them victory. They will have no chance against these doped animals.

There is another complaint which calls for the immediate notice of the international Olympic Body and that is the sex of those who take part in the women's events. Grave doubts have been expressed in many quarters about the qualification of a large number of so-called women competitors. Therefore, all women competitors should be medically examined before they are permitted to participate in World Competitions. Is it fair to ask women to compete with those who are not? But some countries do not seem to bother about these differences. They want to win laurels by hook or by crook. That is not sport.

ENGLAND'S THRILLING VICTORY

England won a most thrilling battle in the first Test match against South Africa at Durban. It was a very low-scoring contest in which the bowlers on both sides had the upper hand against the unfortunate batsmen. On the last day England had to race against time to surpass the Springbok's lead of 127 runs. The home team tried hard to prevent them from doing so. The excitement of the players and the spectators may be well imagined by the fact that England just managed to outstrip it by a single run with the last ball of the day—a leg-bye helping them in the end! There have been many instances of exciting fights in the past. But such a close finish is rare. This is sure to stimulate interest among the

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Doping of athletes.—Medical examination imperative.—England's thrilling victory.—Hopeless picture.—Football coaching.—Worth trying.—Berry's bright idea.—Communalism in hockey.—Sign of the times.—Marathon Race.

South Africans in the remaining Tests have in our coffers, we may have to go out again hat in hand to beg for help. Nobody is prepared to take this risk. This does not mean that we should not make further endeavours to improve—and that too at a more rapid pace.

HOPELESS PICTURE

How far behind India stands in the badminton world at present may be gauged from the fact that the country, which defeated them by 7 matches to 2 in the first round of the Thomas Cup, namely Canada, was routed by the United States of America in the next hurdle to the tune of 8 matches to one! Can you figure out how the Indian team would have fared if they had met U.S.A. at the very outset?

Well, our Badminton rulers were under the impression that the standard of badminton in the new world was much lower than it is in Europe and that is why they sent the Indian team so far away America—by-passing Europe. Now they know how deluded they were in their estimation. We have not yet heard of any plausible explanation about India's trouncing in Canada. Probably it is being cooked now!

FOOTBALL COACHING

A few days ago I had a chat with Frank Summerville, a former President of the W.F.A. regarding the ways of improving Indian football. Our standard is very low now and he would not care to see any match played by our poor teams, he said. Unless we import an expert coach from Britain, he declared and give sound training to our promising lads we can never hope to reach the heights attained by Britain and other countries of Europe.

But when I pointed out that India fared exceedingly well in the last international contests against France, he exclaimed, "Oh, that's amateur football! I am not talking about that. I am referring to professional soccer. We must have football of that class in India. Summerville thinks that an investment of a lakh of rupees by the W.F.A. in this respect would pay them a handsome dividend in the near future. In fact he is very confident about it.

WORTH TRYING

I am afraid I am not as optimistic about the financial prospects as he is. If we throw away the little money we

are freed from their evil grasp it will be extremely difficult for our athletes to forge ahead. Now who will bell the cats?

COMPENSATIONS FOR MONOTONY

Security, Companionship

One 7 per cent of the final reports sent in to the International Conference on Mental Health by the preparatory commissions were on mental health in industry and industrial relations. From this fact it is clear, Dr. J. Koekbakker, Holland, told conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, that the general attention within the movement, the conference represents is not focused on the problems offered by industry. In spite of all the talk about the "human factor in industry," there seemed to be a resistance to go farther than the formation of emotional opinions and stereotypes, which he thought might be a symptom of an increasing drift from reality.

Emphasising the danger of isolating factors in the problem. Dr. Koekbakker quoted an example from one of the reports in connection with dull routine work which some employers thought to remedy by moving workers from one job to another. The workers resisted and the employers concluded that monotony was not a hardship because workers like it.

The report concluded that what compensated for monotony was the sense of security and the sense of abiding companionship. When you moved a worker from one monotonous job to another you robbed him of the only compensations.

Dr. Koekbakker thought the most essential unit where industrial mental hygiene could be improved was the small "work group," which had been found to play an important part even in an industrial setting. He suggested that much improvement of morale could be achieved by persuading supervisors to pay attention to existing sympathies and antipathies among workers when distributing them over the department. He confessed, however that it was no easy task to introduce such ideas into the supervisory policy.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

One "experienced psychiatrist" had suggested that most of the present-day difficulties in industrial human relations were caused by the fact, that the industrial social structure had not kept pace with the rapidly changing society. To adjust it would mean making it more democratic and Dr. Koekbakker thought this was more than merely a repetition of the well-known slogan "democracy in industry."

Most students of the democracies, he said, complained of the poor sense of responsibility of the common man in his work, but was it not possible that the easiest way to initiate changes might be to give him an experience of democracy in his work—that part of his life-space in which he spent half his active hours?

Madhyabharat Mills Likely To Be Closed

INDORE, Dec. 22, (API): Mill-owners in Madhyabharat have notified the workers that their mills will be closed down from January 1, if the present cotton and cloth stocks situation with the mills do not improve.

It is stated that the mills find difficulty in securing cotton at reasonable prices, while cloth produced has not been lifted. The cost of production has therefore increased, while capital has been locked up because of the accumulation of cloth.

It is estimated that over six lakh yards of cloth per day will be lost if the mill's close down, and over 50,000 workers will be rendered jobless.

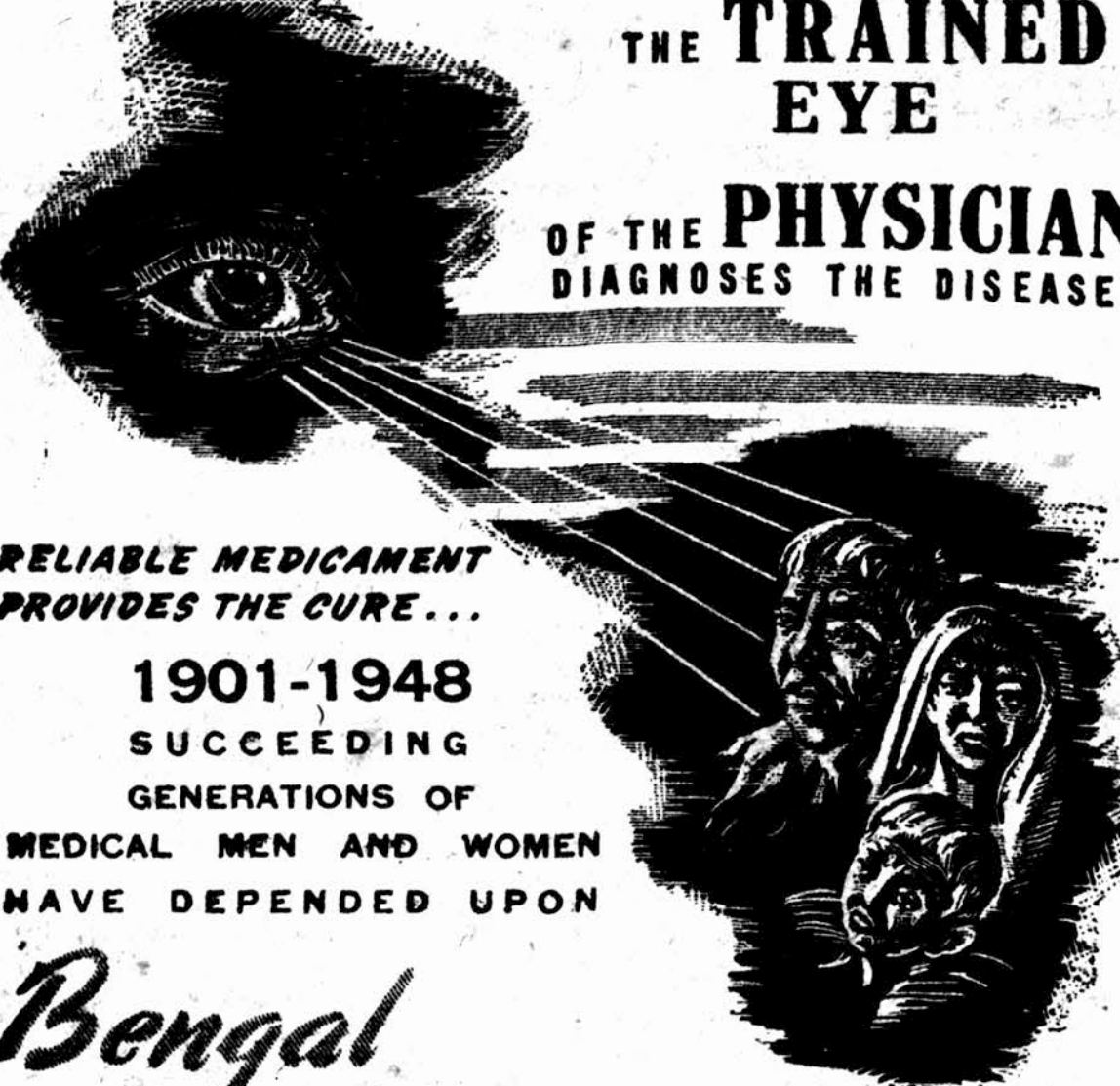
Pak Boy Scouts For Australia

DACCA, Dec. 22, (API): The Pakistan contingent of boy scouts to the Pan Pacific Jamboree in Australia arrived here from Karachi by special plane last night and left by the same plane for Australia early this morning.

The contingent consists of 20 scouts led by Mr. J. D. Shuja, Honorary General Secretary of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and Notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 (Questions Rs. 2) (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASA THAPONDHI, rayaganagar, Madras-17.



THE TRAINED EYE
OF THE PHYSICIAN
DIAGNOSES THE DISEASE

**RELIABLE MEDICAMENT
PROVIDES THE CURE...**

**1901-1948
SUCCEEDING
GENERATIONS OF
MEDICAL MEN AND WOMEN
HAVE DEPENDED UPON**

Bengal Chemical PRODUCTS
FOR THE RELIEF OF
HUMAN SUFFERING
TO-DAY
IN
INDEPENDENT INDIA
WE STILL ENJOY THEIR CONFIDENCE

B E N G A L C H E M I C A L
CALCUTTA BOMBAY

SIGN OF THE TIMES

On the other hand it is a happy sign of the times that the famous Lusitanian Sports Club which was open exclusively to Goans, has thrown its doors open to others. Leslie Woodcock, formerly of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, is already playing for them in the Senior Hockey League, others may be invited to join the Club ere long. I understand the Catholic Gymkhana has also started enrolling members from other communities.

The day is not far distant when the other leading Gymkhanas would follow suit. Then the virus of communalism will disappear at press speed. Who will then object to friendly or competitive matches being played between them? Let there be keen rivalry between them, but it must not be on the dangerous communal or religious basis. Everybody will enjoy it then.

MARATHON RACE

The winner of the recent Marathon Race, G. Savekar of the G.I.P. Railway deserves to be congratulated on his success. To run 26 miles and 367 yards is no joke. He covered the distance in 3 hours, 18 minutes 11-4/5 seconds. But it is far away from the World record which is 2 hours, 29 minutes, 19.2 seconds. Unless special efforts are made to improve our standard, I am afraid we shall always remain at the bottom of the ladder.

The worst of it all is that the administrations of most of our controlling bodies are manned by hosts of self-seekers whose only object in life is to have a free ride to different parts of the world and the country at public expense. They care very little for the progress of sport. Unless these

PATTER:

IL PENSERESO

By Asude

The Season is a season of Good Cheer, but all is not for the best in the best of possible worlds. My world, I mean. A wall-clock was removed from the outer verandah of the house last night. We did not see who removed it. My wife says that it has been stolen. And she wants me to inform the Police of the "theft."

Personally, I had a fondness for that clock. Man and boy, it had served us for over twenty years. And then, the President of the local Women's League came to this house to rope my wife in for her show. When going, she gave a look at the clock, and the clock stopped. Later, I learnt that she had stopped other clocks, too.

After that, the clock was never its old self again. It was sent to a local hospital, but when it returned, it was two hours and thirty-five minutes behind every morning. The cook had to be taught Subtraction before he could serve the meals in time for the children's school. But the clock plodded on.

And now, it has gone out of our lives. My wife insists that it was stolen and insists that I inform the Police. What I say is, it might have been "stolen", but what will the Police have to do with it? Because a clock is "stolen", it does not necessarily show that it was stolen by an ordinary thief, a man.

Then who? I suggest that it might be the sparrows. The sparrows which had been trying to build a house on the top of that clock for the last two years and had been

steadily prevented by us from doing so. I said so to my wife, and she started looking like the President of the Women's League,—when the latter stopped the clock.

And then I tried another tack. Why not be sensible, and humane, and charitable? What price Universal Brotherhood if you cannot allow a brother to remove a clock from a brother's house? Why can't you see the radiant smiles with which the house greets the father as he brings the bacon home? After all, it is a Season of Good Cheer, or isn't it?

The whole house retorts in a chorus that it is just nonsense, and I am trotting out this tomfoolery because I am fighting shy of the Police. My wife goes further. She says that I am afraid of the Police.

Well, "afraid" is a strong word, but then, my wife has a strong mind. Personally, I don't think strength is everything. One must be discreet. One can't help being discreet after one has narrowly escaped arrest by the sheer skin of his teeth. I have.

That was at Dehra Dun, two years ago. A bag of mine containing stuff worth a trifle of about a thousand rupees was removed by a cook I had engaged a week ago, and I went to the Thana to "inform the Police." My mistake was that I went too early. It was barely 9 in the morning, and the scheduled hour for Thana Officers' waking up at Dehra Dun was 10. I didn't know it. And a lot of things happened. When the Sub-Inspector saw me, he decided that I had come to sur-

render myself. He took me straight to a gallery of photographs on the wall, and checked up my face with those in the pictures. He found a distinct family likeness between one of the noses on the wall and mine. The nose on the wall belonged to a man absconding from a charge of dacoity with murder.

It took a lot of persuasion to convince the man that I had done no dacoity so far, but that did not allay his misgivings. He went on asking me questions. The swag included a gold watch, and asked for its price. I said "Three hundred rupees." "But what did you pay for it?" challenged the Officer. Apparently, he did not believe that a man with a nose like mine could actually pay three hundred Rupees for a watch.

And so on. I recalled the whole incident as the wife went on chivvying me. I wondered what I would say when the Delhi S. I. asked me what I paid for the clock. For, I did not pay for it. That is, in cash. It was in the days when I went in for deeds of derring-do, and I got it as a prize.

It was a prize offered by a well-known firm of cigarette manufacturers. Anybody who could smoke 700 of their cigarettes and yet live to come to their shop at Calcutta could carry away that clock. I did, and got the clock. The current price of the clock was rupees seven. But I did not have to pay it.

But was that a story to spill to the S. I. if and when he came to the house?

The War in the House did not, of

course, last even so long as the March to Hyderabad did. I told you, my wife has a strong mind. Within fifteen minutes after she had started, I had typed out a complaint and sent it to the Police Station. The peon had strict instructions not to disturb anybody,—not even to let anybody know that he was delivering a letter.

All he had to do, I enjoined him, was to drop the missive on the floor of the Thana,—throw it in through a window, if possible,—and run back home before he could be spotted. For I did not know the waking-up hour of the Police at the New Delhi Police station, and I was taking no chances again.

This has been done, and I am awaiting results before completing this doleful saga.

* * *
The S. I. has come and gone. And I am still at large. At the moment, I can only tell you that I told him in answer to his query about the price of the clock. I said, it was a Gift. A Gift from a friend. He seemed to be quite content with that answer, and did not pursue the topic further. Obviously, the man had slept well, and had a better liver than mine.

What, however, has been worrying me since is the possibility of their catching the man,—if it was a man,—who removed the clock. After all, the Season is a Season of Good Cheer,—even if not of Good Scotch,—or is it not? My wife says that it is just my hypochondria. And she has a strong mind.

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

(Continued From Page 5)

any given period and they also know at roughly what times of the year these fires will occur. They can also say, fairly accurately, how many of these will be garage fires, how many house fires, how many warehouse fires and so on.

Consequently, when they suddenly find that an unusually large number of garages or warehouses are being burned they become suspicious immediately and call in the detectives. Similarly, past experience tells them just what to watch out for. They know, for instance, that if there is a sudden change in women's fashions and that manufacturers and warehousemen are left with large stocks of unsaleable dresses they can expect that some of the business men involved will start considering arson as the best way of recouping their losses.

Ten-Month Time Lag

Although the organised gangs show the most ingenuity in starting fires, some of the fire contraptions invented by ordinary people are almost unbelievably complicated.

The most amazing I ever heard of was planned by a disgruntled farm employee who decided to burn down his employer's house.

Outside the window of the top floor of the granary, he fastened an extremely strong steel spring. He tied the

spring down with a piece of stout rope and piled a mixture of pitch and tow on top of it. Then he focussed a burning glass so that it concentrated the sun's rays on the pitch. However, he had no intention of burning the house down just then. He intended that it should be destroyed twelve months later when he was no longer in the district. So, after finding the effective focus position, he marked it on the woodwork and removed the glass.

He carried on with his job for another two months. One night, he fixed the glass in the position he had marked eight weeks before, gave up his job and went to another part of the country.

The following summer—ten months later—when the sun turned to the same position in the heavens, the rays fell on the burning glass which focussed them on the pitch and tow. The pitch caught fire, and the flames burned through the rope and released the spring which thereupon threw the burning pitch a considerable distance on to the thatched roof of the farmer's house.

The fire would have been completely inexplicable—and the disgruntled farm-hand would never have been suspected—had not another one of the employees happened to see the burning pitch actually hurtling through the air.

INDIA'S FORGOTTEN FRONTIER

(Continued On Page 27)

ed to the North-West and seen the invader coming. In the last War the invasion of the Japanese brought into prominence India's eastern frontiers. Today with Malaya and Burma in ferment the importance of Assam as a border province can be seen. Separated from the main body of India and far away from the main capitals of India, it is nevertheless a part of India. It is a very important part of the country.

AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CITY

(Continued from page 21)

Nearly 4,000 youngsters have been reared and educated at Mooseheart since it was founded. Hundreds are now in college or are successful business or professional men and women. More important, however, is the fact that Mooseheart graduates go out into the world as happy, well-adjusted persons, well prepared for the responsibilities of citizenship and to make their way in the world.—USIS

CHRISTMAS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 7)

nities over the nation have lighted their own trees, and scarcely a village is too small to boast one large, beautifully decorated tree in the center of the town. 2

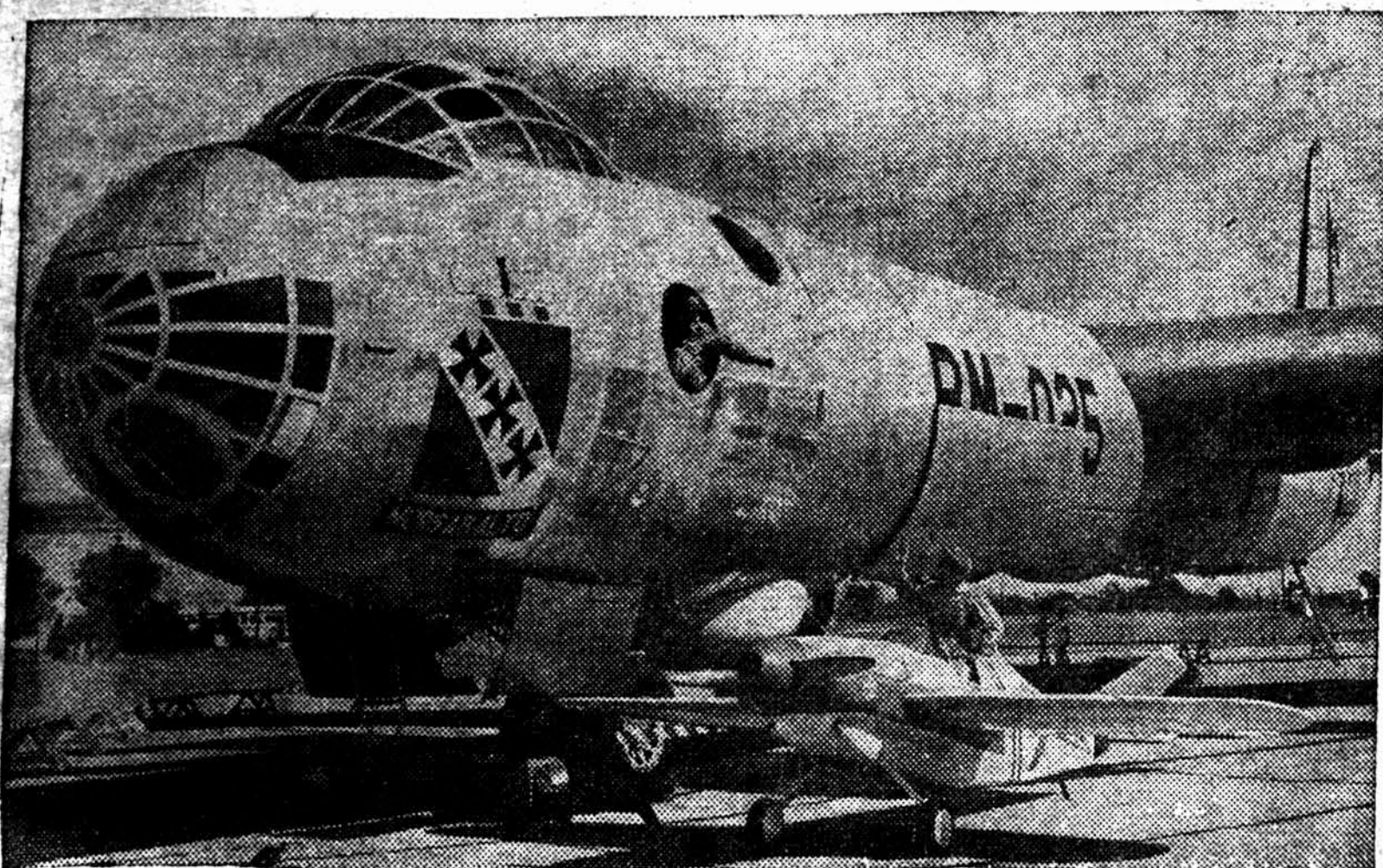
Generosity At Christmas

Generosity at Christmas extends beyond the immediate circle of family and friends. Last Christmas, New Yorkers donated dol. 650,000 through the city's newspapers to provide Christmas for the needy—the aged, the sick, the dependent and orphans. Each year, newspapers all over the United States compile lists of homes where there is want of need and these families are "adopted" by individuals or organizations who provide Christmas gifts, food, clothing, money, medical care and other things that are lacking.

Members of organizations like Rotary, the American Legion, the Young Women's Christian Association and labour unions take gifts and Christmas trees to crippled children and veterans in hospitals. Groups of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts sing carols in hospitals and homes for the aged. In New York City, the Mayor gives a Christmas party for handicapped and underprivileged children, and the Police Athletic League of New York entertains 10,000 children at a party. In many cities firemen repair and paint broken toys, which they distribute to poor children. The Salvation Army and other organizations provide special meals for the homeless.

Nor do Americans limit their Christmas giving to their own community and country. Thousands send Christmas gifts of food and clothing to relatives and friends overseas. Last year, in November, approximately 300,000 CARE packages, valued at dol. 3,000,000 were sent to arrive abroad for Christmas. Nearly 20 percent of these packages were sent by Americans to strangers in other lands. Last year, members of the United States Armed Forces in Austria donated dol. 20,000 from their pay to provide Christmas packages for the people of Austria. This year the occupation forces in Germany and Japan are collecting funds to provide Christmas parties for children in Germany and Japan.

One prayer at Christmas time is almost universal in the United States. It is voiced at the dinner table as grace is said. It is breathed by the mother as she rocks her baby to sleep. It is repeated in churches and is uttered silently in the heart of every citizen. The prayer is for "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men."



An 85-horsepower racer, smallest type airplane entered in the National Air Races held recently at Cleveland, parks beside a B-36, United States Air Force six-engine super-bomber, on the apron of the Ohio city's Municipal Airport. The midget plane has a maximum speed of 220 miles per hour. The huge, 3,000-horsepower aircraft has a top speed of more than 300 miles per hour.—USIS.

XMAS AT CHRIST'S BIRTHPLACE

"ADORATION OF THREE KINGS"



A Painting By Gentile da Fabricano In The Uffici Gallery At Florence



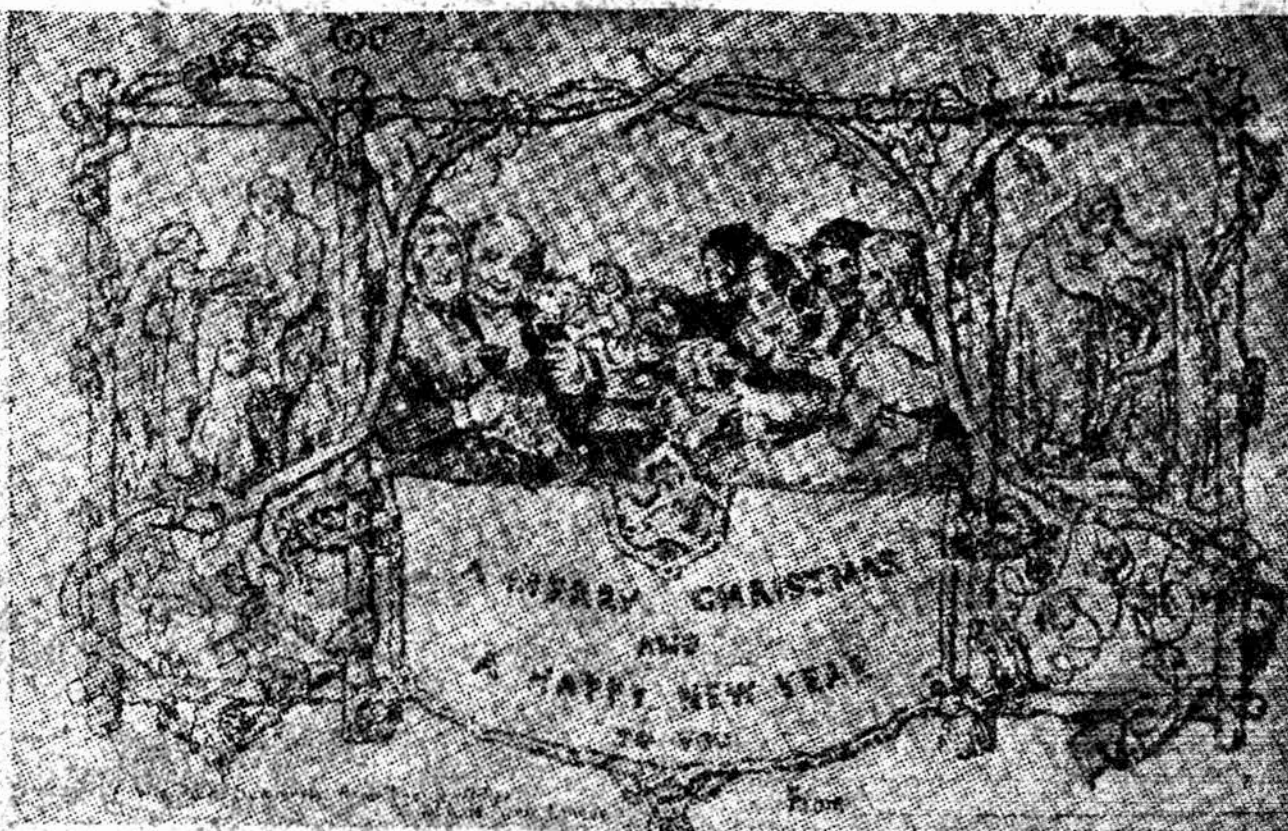
In Italy Santa Clause appears in the guise of a Witch.



In Sweden it is customary for the eldest girl in the family to appear at Christmas festivities with a crown of seven candles



In Tsarist Russia Santa Clause always figured as the Devil.



(LEFT) CHRISTMAS EVE MIDNIGHT MASS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SECTION OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM, THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHRIST. (RIGHT) THE FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD, PRINTED IN 1946